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Botzum Bros. Seed Co.

787-789 N. Main St. - - Akron, Ohio

"Seeds That Grow Better"

Established 1893



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

of

VEGETABLE

and

LAWN SEED

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We are herewith presenting a descriptive catalogue of the more prominent varieties of vegetable and lawn seeds which we distribute.

We have endeavored to make the descriptions given here in as true as possible. We have not given, we feel, any description over-praising any variety and we have not hesitated to state where undesirable characteristics prevail. We hope that the material, measurements, days of maturity etc., will be found convenient for reference.

We have not listed near all the varieties of the various kinds of the different vegetables grown. We are listing herein only the better and more popular varieties, these we believe, are the more profitable ones to offer the trade.

We do not grow our own seeds. We believe this to be advantageous to us in as much as we are enabled to secure better seeds from growers throughout the United States and Europe. Our individual growers specialize in growing the particular varieties they grow for us, thereby giving us better seeds without a huge investment in warehouses and growing stations throughout the country.

To give our trade some idea of where we obtain our seeds. Our corn is strictly all grown in Northern Ohio, Bush Beans, Idaho; Lima & Pole Beans, California; Vine Seeds, Colorado; Cabbage, Turnip & Beets, Washington and Imported Carrots, Radishes, Spinach, Cauliflower & Special Strains of certain varieties, Imported.

During our 41 years of experience we have found that the only way to secure the better strains of certain varieties is to obtain them from certain growers who have devoted their entire attention to develop superior strains.

SERVICE. We are proud to state that we have never failed to ship a fill in order the same day it was received. Our shipping facilities enable us to insure second morning delivery from the time of receipt of your order.

BOTZUM BROS. SEED CO.
787-789 N. MAIN ST.
AKRON, OHIO

A S P A R A G U S

NATIVE OF EUROPE

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

A popular early variety, with large thick stalks, and very productive,

MARTHA WASHINGTON

The original rust resistant variety; heavy yielding, with large dark green stalks; of fine quality.

MARY WASHINGTON

The latest development of rust resistant asparagus; larger than the original Washington, with very tight tips of fine quality.

B E A N S

The bean plant, native of the Far East, has been cultivated from the earliest times.

Through intensive hybridization and selection there have been developed fourteen of the leading varieties of stringless beans. These choicer and more desirable sorts are gradually replacing the older, coarser, stringy varieties. In addition to creating new and better types on breeding grounds we continually apply the thoroughly proven pure-line method of breeding whereby we are able to maintain pure stocks of the standard varieties which meet the needs of the discriminating planter in a uniformly satisfactory manner.

In listing the number of days from planting to marketable condition, we have used average results secured over a period of years. These figures apply to plantings under normal rainfall conditions, and will vary somewhat in different sections of the country. However, the number of days indicated is valuable in showing the relative earliness of the different varieties. All dried beans are commonly handled on the basis of 120 pounds to the bag. Varieties listed in capital letters we consider the best and most important ones. Beans can be planted from the time danger of frost is over until the middle of August, depending on location.

DWARF GREEN POD VARIETIES**BOUNTIFUL**

(6½ to 7" Length of Pod, 1½" width of pod,
49 Days from Planting to Picking)

An important early variety for market gardeners and shippers; likewise for home gardens. Plant medium large, prolific, thrifty. Pods flat, light green, stringless, slightly fibrous and of good quality. Seeds yellow-straw color, 65 per oz.

BURPE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(6" Length of Pod, 7/16" Width of pod,
52 Days from Planting to Picking)

An early, sturdy, productive variety originated by Calvin N. Kenney. Plant large, erect, very productive. Pods round, medium green, very meaty, perfectly stringless and fiberless and of excellent quality. Seeds coffee-brown, 75 per oz. Used extensively by gardeners and for cut beans by canners.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY

(5" Length of Pod, 5/8" Width of pod,
54 Days from Planting to Picking)

Also called Dwarf Cherry. Used for snap beans, and also for green shell beans which are edible in 62 days. Desirable variety for home and market garden use. Plant medium height and prolific. Pods green at early stage, changing to greenish yellow, splashed with carmine at maturity; semi-round, stringless, somewhat fibrous. Seeds oval, pinkish buff, spotted and streaked with maroon; 62 per oz.

FULL MEASURE

(6 to 6½" Length of Pod, 3/8" Width of pod,
54 Days from Planting to Picking)

A Well-known variety for market garden and canning, having an up-standing prolific plant. Pods round, straight, very fleshy, stringless and tender; medium green. Seeds 66 per oz., reddish-brown mottled with buff. Of same season as Giant Stringless Green Pod but less hardy and more susceptible to disease than most green podded sorts.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(6 to 6½" Length of Pod, 7/16" Width of pod,
54 Days from Planting to Picking)

Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. One of the favorite stringless green podded sorts. An excellent variety for market garden and shipping; also extensively used for canning. Plant large, sturdy, prolific. Pods round, meaty, strictly stringless and brittle; with marked indentations between the beans; color medium green. Seeds 72 per oz., oval, solid yellowish-brown.

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(6 to 6½" Length of Pod, 3/8" Width of pod,
53 Days from Planting to Picking)

A recent development introduced in 1930. Listed in "Beans of New York," 1931 edition. Highly desirable for truckers and canners. Similar to Full Measure, but hardier, and a more dependable cropper. Plant medium large, erect somewhat thick stemmed, heavily productive. Pods nearly straight, dark green, round, meaty succulent; absolutely stringless, totally without fiber, of outstanding quality. Seeds 67 per oz., oblong, purple mottling on buff with brownish cast.

RED KIDNEY

(5 to 6" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of pod,
95 Days from Planting to Picking)

Originally introduced from South America. A commercial variety of fine quality for dry bean use. Plant large, vigorous, productive. Pods waxy green color, oval flat, stringy, tough and fibrous. Seeds reddish brown; 50 per oz.

RED VALENTINE

(4½ to 5" Length of Pod, 3/8" Width of pod,
52 Days from Planting to Picking)

An old dependable variety for home gardens, used widely in the South. Plant medium, hardy, erect, heavily productive. Pods round, crease-backed, brittle, curved, stringy, of fair quality. Seeds purplish red splashed with pale buff; 80 per oz.

REFUGEE 1000 to I

(5 to 5½" Length of Pod, 3/8" Width of pod,
70 Days from Planting to Picking)

For many years Refugee has been the leading variety for production of late snap pods. Plant large, spreading, with many semi-runners; hardy, very heavily productive. Pods round, fleshy, stringy at later stages, without fiber, and of good quality. Seeds cylindrical, violet-purple splashed with buff; 97 per oz.

TENDERGREEN

(5½ to 6" Length of Pod, 3/8" Width of pod,
54 Days from Planting to Picking)

Introduced by Peter Henderson & Company. Resembles Full Measure. Desirable for home and market garden. Plant large, erect, productive. Pods round, fleshy, dark green, strictly stringless, of fine quality. Seeds brown, mottled and blotched with light fawn; 65 per oz. Similar to New Stringless Green Pod, but not as concentrated in season, or as fully round podded.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD OR BROWN BUNCH

(6 to 7" Length of Pod, 3/4" Width of pod,
54 Days from Planting to Picking)

Sometimes called Dwarf Kentucky Wonder. An early variety used largely in the South. Plant medium large, dark green, spreading; hardy, productive. Pods flat, broad, curved, medium green, much depressed between seeds, stringy, somewhat tough, of particularly good flavor. Seeds broad-flat; 72 per oz., solid dark hazel.

WHITE CREASEBACK OR CORNFIELD

(6½ to 7½" Length of pod, 1/2" Width of Pod,
65 Days from planting to picking)

Early vigorous. Moderately productive. Snap pods round, dull green, fleshy, quite stringless, tender and of good quality. Seeds small, oval, ivory white; 120 per oz. Good for home and market garden, and for canning.

WHITE KIDNEY

(5½ to 6½" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of pod,
100 Days from Planting to Picking)

A commercial variety of excellent quality for dry shell use. Plant erect, bushy, compact, vigorous and productive. Seeds long, white, kidney shaped; 48 per oz.

WHITE MARROW

(5 to 5½" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of pod,
100 Days from Planting to Picking)

A commercial variety of fine quality for dry shell beans; excellent for baking. Plant large, with semi-runners; hardy, productive. Seeds rather short oval, white; 80 per oz.

WHITE PEA OR WHITE NAVY

(4" Length of Pod, 3/8" Width of pod,
90 Days from Planting to Picking)

Robust and Scofield are selected strains. Best known of commercial varieties. Plant large, spreading, with many runners; heavily productive. Pods flat, tough, stringy. Seeds small, round oval, white; 130 per oz.

DWARF WAX PODDED VARIETIES**BRITTLE WAX**

Same as Round Pod Kidney Wax.

DAVIS WHITE WAX

(6 to 6½" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of pod,
52 Days from Planting to Picking)

Much used as an early market garden sort. Plant medium large and sturdy. Pods thick-flat, light yellow, straight, uniform and attractive; stringy, fibrous, of poor quality. Seeds 70 per oz., white, kidney shaped. Good for baking.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

(4½ to 5" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of pod,
49 Days from Planting to Picking)

Used largely for home garden planting. Plant small, erect, moderately productive. Pods straight, thick-flat, creamy yellow in color; stringless, fibrous, of fair quality. Seeds short-oval, white, with mottling of violet and light yellow around eye and ends; 65 per oz.

RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX

(4½ to 5½" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of pod,
52 Days from Planting to Picking)

Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. Highly disease resistant; desirable for home garden use. Plant medium, compact, upright, with drooping runner-like branches, strongly productive. Pods thick-flat, golden yellow, brittle, stringless, near fiberless, and of good quality. Seeds short-oval, white, splashed with purplish maroon and buff; 60 per oz.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

(6½ to 7" Length of Pod, 7/16" Width of pod,
52 Days from Planting to Picking)

Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. An exceedingly desirable variety for home and market garden use. Plant large, stocky, vigorous and strongly productive. Pods round, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, tender, absolutely stringless, without fiber, brittle and of finest quality. Seeds oblong, slightly flattened, 88 per oz., solid black.

IMPROVED PROLIFIC BLACK WAX

(5 to 5½" Length of Pod, 7/16" Width of Pod,
51 Days from Planting to Picking)

An excellent medium early variety for home and market garden use. Plant medium, somewhat spreading, heavily productive. Pods round, somewhat curved, fleshy, entirely stringless, free from fiber, tender, and of fine quality; color deep yellow. Seeds oval, 95 per oz., solid black.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX

(5½ to 6½" Length of Pod, 3/8" Width of Pod,
52 Days from Planting to Picking)

Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. An outstanding sort for home use and for the canning trade. Plant large, erect, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods handsome in appearance, medium yellow, round, slightly curved, deeply creasebacked, extremely brittle, fleshy, succulent, absolutely stringless and fiberless; the standard of highest quality. Seeds white, kidney shaped, with black eye; 78 per oz.

SURE CROP WAX

(6 to 7" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of Pod,
53 Days from Planting to Picking)

Sometimes called Bountiful Wax. Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. Particularly desirable for truckers and shippers. Similar to Currie's Rust Proof, but stringless and a few days later. Plant large, sturdy, very productive. Pods golden yellow, thick-flat, brittle, strictly stringless; very little fiber, fine texture and quality. Seeds oval, 65 per oz., jet black.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

(5½ to 6" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of Pod,
53 Days from Planting to Picking)

Desirable for home and market garden use. Plants medium, fairly erect, not hardy, moderately productive. Pods flat, deep golden yellow, brittle, stringless, of fine texture, very attractive but quite susceptible to disease. Seeds 60 per oz., white with mottling of purple and maize yellow about eye and ends.

WEBBER WAX OR CRACKER JACK

(6 to 6½" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of Pod,
49 Days from Planting to Picking)

Popular as an early market garden sort. Plant medium, erect, compact, quite productive. Pods medium broad, thick-flat, curved, bright yellow, brittle, stringless when young, little fiber, of fair quality. Seeds long-oval, 75 per oz., buff-yellow.

POLE GREEN PODDED VARIETIES**KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD**

(7½ to 8½" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of Pod,
65 Days from Planting to Picking)

Also called Texas Prolific. The best known and most popular pole bean. Good for home and market garden, and for canning. Strong climber, hardy, very prolific over long season. Pods practically round, curved, with undulating surface, meaty, of good quality; slightly stringy, fiberless, very brittle. Seeds 80 per oz., buff brown.

LAZY WIFE

(5½ to 6½" Length of Pod, 5/8" Width of Pod,
72 Days from Planting to Picking)

Medium late, strongly productive. Good for the home garden as a snap or green shell bean; also for dry shell use. Pods thick, fleshy, stringless, little fiber, glossy green, fine texture and quality. Seeds 65 per oz., roundish, solid white.

MCCASLAN POLE

65 Days. Excellent for home and market garden for snaps and for dry shell use. Good climber. Pods 8 inches long; medium green, slightly flattened, fleshy, of good quality. Seeds white. Similar to Kentucky Wonder aside from color of seed; similar to St. Louis Perfection White, but often a little earlier.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL OR CRANBERRY

(6 to 6½" Length of Pod, 11/16" Width of Pod,
70 Days from Planting to Picking)

Widely known and used for home and market garden as a snap and green shell bean. Hardy, vigorous growing, good climber. Pods flat-oval, slightly curved, constricted, stringless, little fiber, very fleshy and of good quality. Seeds 50 per oz., large, oval; color buff splashed with dark red.

MAMMOTH HORTICULTURAL, KING OR WORCESTER

(6½ to 7" Length of Pod, 3/4" Width of Pod,
73 Days from Planting to Picking)

The largest podded and largest seeded of the Horticultural beans. Pods very attractive in size and in color. Seeds like London Horticultural in color, but larger. Our stock is the true strain.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER OR BURGER'S STRINGLESS

(6 to 7½" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of Pod,

64 Days from Planting to Picking)

For home garden and trucker's use. Plant medium, 4 to 5 feet tall, good climber. Pods round, silvery green, tender, fleshy, stringless, fiberless, and of good quality. Seeds oval-flat, white, 90 per oz. Good for dry shell use, as well as snap beans.

POLE WAX PODDED VARIETIES**GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX**

(6½ to 7" Length of Pod, 11/16" Width of Pod,

74 Days from Planting to Picking)

Suitable for snap beans, as a green shell bean, and also for dry seed uses. Plant large, vigorous, with dense foliage; good climber, very productive. Pods flat, smooth, waxy, yellow, tender, stringless, fiberless, of good texture. Seeds oval, flat, white; 70 per oz.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX

(7 to 8" Length of Pod, 1/2" Width of Pod,

68 Days from Planting to Picking)

The most popular wax podded pole variety. Plant vigorous, good climber, productive. Pods waxy yellow, flat, nearly stringless, somewhat fibrous meaty. Seeds oval, flat, chocolate brown, 80 per oz.

LIMA BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH**BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH**

(5 to 6" Length of Pod, 1 1/4" Width of Pod,

75 Days from Planting to Picking)

Similar to Burpee's Bush Lima, but slightly earlier and longer podded. Plant large, erect, vigorous, very productive; pods contain 4 to 5 seeds. Dry beans large, plump, flat, surface somewhat wrinkled, color white with greenish tinge; 20 per oz.

FORDHOOK BUSH

(4 to 5" Length of Pod, 1" Width of Pod,

75 Days from Planting to Picking)

Most used by market gardeners of all large seeded Dwarf Limas. Potato lima type. Plant large, upright, vigorous, highly productive. Pods contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans large, thick-oval, of excellent quality. Dry beans white with tinge of green; 22 per oz.

HENDERSON'S BUSH

(3 to 3 1/4" Length of Pod, 3/4" Width of Pod,

68 Days from Planting to Picking)

Sometimes called Baby Lima, and known in the South as Butter Bean. Used largely by canners. Plant small, dark green, erect, bushy, very early, Pods flat, containing 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans flat, small, of excellent quality. Dry beans creamy white; 90 per oz.

LIMA BEANS POLE**FLORIDA BUTTER, SPECKLED**

(3 to 3 1/4" Length of Pod, 7/8" Width of Pod,

78 Days from Planting to Picking)

A dependable, popular variety for the South. Plant similar to Sieva, tall, vigorous, prolific over a long bearing season. Pods borne in clusters; 3 beans per pod. Seeds small; color, buff spotted with reddish brown; 65 per oz.

KING OF GARDEN

(6 to 7" Length of Pod, 1 1/4" Width of Pod,
88 Days from Planting to Picking)

An improved strain of Large White Lima. Plant tall, good climber, vigorous, heavily productive. Pods flat, smooth, with 4 to 5 beans. Seeds large, flat, white, 25 per oz. Probably the most widely used of all Pole Limas.

LEVIATHAN

(5 to 5 1/2" Length of Pod, 1 1/8" Width of Pod,
79 Days from Planting to Picking)

The earliest large-seeded Lima. Larger and more attractive than Early Jersey or Seibert's Early. Plant 5 to 8 feet, vigorously climbing, prolific. Pods very straight containing 5 to 6 beans. Seeds large, flat, dull white; 25 per oz.

B E E T

In the production of the leading varieties of Beet we have bred pedigreed strains for critical market garden and shipping trade. Earliness, evenness of maturity, depth of color and small tap roots are features of these stocks grown from mother beets selected with discriminating care. The number of days shows the time required under average conditions in the North from planting of seed to the production of roots about 1 3/4 inches in diameter. Beets are native of Europe.

CRIMSON GLOBE

(68 to 70 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

A main crop variety of medium season maturity, with large globeshaped roots; flesh purplish red with moderately prominent light zones; foliage medium green tinged with bronze.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

(60 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

An extra early variety for home and market garden use. Roots flattened globe in shape, with small tap root; dark red. Tops medium. Flesh purplish red. Our latest strain of this important variety has comparatively indistinct lighter zones; tender sweet.

DETROIT DARK RED

(68 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

The outstanding variety for truckers, produce shippers and canners. Our pure-bred line is unsurpassed in quality. Tops medium, dark green tinged with red. Roots globular, smooth, uniform, attractive, with small tap root. Color deep ox-blood red. Flesh dark red with indistinct zones of slightly lighter hue. Fine quality, sweet and tender.

EARLY FLAT RED EGYPTIAN

(60 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

Very early, used by truckers for forcing to reach the earliest market. Tops small and erect. Roots flattish, medium dark red. Flesh bright blood red with lighter zones.

EARLY WONDER

(58 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

Valuable to truckers and shippers as a first early variety; used also for fall planting. Tops medium small, erect. Roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap root. Flesh blood red with zones of somewhat lighter shade; tender and of good quality.

ECLIPSE

(65 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

An early variety for home and market garden use. Roots globular, of medium size, dark red. Interior bright red with whitish zones; of good flavor.

LUTZ GREEN LEAF

(75 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

A medium late variety for home use. Tops small, glossy green, with pink mid-rib. Roots half long, top-shaped; dark, purplish red. Flesh deep blood red with indistinct zones. Good quality and an excellent keeper.

S W I S S C H A R D**LUCULLUS**

(50 to 60 Days from Sowing Seed to Cutting)

Desirable for home and market garden use. Upstanding in habit of growth; leaf color yellowish green; heavily crumpled; stems thick, broad, light green in color; most popular of the Chards.

M A N G E L W U R Z E L**A CHEAPLY PRODUCED, HIGHLY VALUABLE STOCK FEED****GIANT HALF SUGAR, ROSE**

A heavy yielding, valuable variety for feeding. Roots long, oval; skin white with rose-colored shoulder; flesh white, with good sugar content.

GIANT HALF SUGAR, WHITE

Roots long, oval, with white skin; flesh white; a good feeding variety.

GOLDEN TANKARD

Roots large, nearly cylindrical, partly above ground; skin deep orange; flesh yellow with white zones; very productive.

MAMMOTH LONG RED

The most popular and the best cropper of all the Mangels; yields run from thirty to fifty tons per acre. Roots extremely large, slightly tapering; grow half above ground. Color light red; flesh white with rose tinge.

S U G A R B E E T**KLEIN WANZLEBEN**

The variety most used for sugar manufacture on account of high sugar content; is also good for stock feeding. Roots long with thick shoulder; tapered; skin grey-white; flesh solid white.

B R O C C O L I**A CULTIVATED VARIETY OF WILD CABBAGE**

The Italian Sprouting or branching type is being used increasingly, and is a valuable addition to the list of vegetables that can be readily produced in most sections of the country.

CHRISTMAS CALABRESE, GREEN SPROUTING

(55 to 65 Days from setting plants to first cutting)

The leading variety for shippers, also used largely by market gardeners and in home gardens. A tall branching plant forms a central head of bluish green flower buds resembling a loose head of Cauliflower. After the main head is removed, side branches continue to develop throughout the season, and frequently form small heads, which, with the stems, are cut and served in the same way as Asparagus. It is a highly desirable, delicious vegetable, steadily gaining in favor.

B R U S S E L S S P R O U T S**A MEMBER OF THE CABBAGE FAMILY****HALF DWARF IMPROVED**

Highly desirable for home and market garden. Plants 24 to 28 inches tall; stems thickly set, with firm Cabbage-like balls of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, maturing successively.

C A B B A G E

NATIVE OF WESTERN ASIA,
CULTIVATED SINCE THE EARLIEST TIMES

Our crops of Cabbage are produced largely in the Puget Sound section of Washington from seed stocks of finest quality, and from the best growers of Denmark. Each year the various strains are checked to guard the vital factors of earliness and evenness of maturity. Varieties listed in larger type are, in our judgment, the more important ones.

EARLY VARIETIES**CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD**

(6 to 7" Diameter of Head, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ Weight of head pounds,
73 to 75 Days from setting of plants to Marketable heads)

Used in the South for winter shipping to northern markets; excellent for home garden and truckers. Nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield, with heart shaped heads, a half larger; 7 to 8 inches long.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

($6\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of Head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 Weight of Head pounds,
73 to 75 Days from Setting of plants to Marketable heads)

Dependably early and uniform, used largely as an early shipper; desirable likewise for early kraut. Few outer leaves, short stem; heads round, solid, and of superior quality. An excellent variety.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH

(7 to 9" Diameter of Head, 4 to 5 Weight of head pounds,
70 to 72 Days from setting of plants to Marketable heads)

Used for early shipping and by truckers for local markets. Plants small with short stem. Heads nearly round, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, solid and of good quality.

GOLDEN ACRE

(7" Diameter of Head, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ Weight of Head Pounds,
65 to 70 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable Heads)

An extra early Copenhagen type with small, round solid heads, maturing with Jersey Wakefield. Plants dwarf, with few outer leaves; used by truckers for the earliest markets.

JERSEY WAKEFIELD

(5" Diameter of Head, 2 to 2½ Weight of Head Pounds,

63 to 66 Days from setting of plants to Marketable heads)

An extensively used and popular extra early variety, with small, compact, conical heads 7 inches long. Plants small, with short stems, permitting close setting in the row. Used largely by market gardeners and shippers.

SPECIAL GOLDEN ACRE

Same as regular golden acre except larger and from 7 to 10 days later and claimed by some to be a stronger grower and less subject to seasonal diseases.

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES**ALL HEAD EARLY**

(9" Diameter of Head, 6 Weight of Head Pounds,

80 Days from setting of plants to Marketable heads)

A medium early variety, excellent for shipping and for kraut. Heads flat, slightly rounded at top, 7 inches deep, solid, uniform in size and color, and of good quality.

ALL SEASONS

(9" Diameter of Head, 8 to 10 Weight of Head Pounds

85 to 90 Days from Setting of plants to Marketable heads)

Of medium season, a good keeper, popular with makers of kraut. Heads large, solid, 7 inches deep, and of excellent quality; a good cropper.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

(8" Diameter of Head, 5 to 8 Weight of Head Pounds,

80 to 85 Days from setting of plants to Marketable heads)

Used largely for kraut, also by truckers and shippers. Heads large, round, solid, with few outer leaves; of excellent quality.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS (YELLOW RESISTANT)

90 to 95 days. Valuable substitute for the regular All Seasons in localities infested with "cabbage yellows." Chiefly used for kraut; also valuable for winter keeping. Heads large; commonly 10 to 12 inches across, 8 inches deep, and weigh 9 to 10 lbs. Similar to, but a trifle coarser and more variable in form than standard All Seasons.

MARION MARKET

A yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Larger and coarser in plant, and not so early nor so uniform as the original strain, but with the round head and crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. Will produce a normal crop on yellows infected soils where non-resistant strains fail completely. 75 to 80 days.

SAVOY, EARLY CURLED

(6" Diameter of head, 4 to 5 pounds Weight of Head,

80 to 85 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable heads)

A medium early, dwarf variety with short stem and spreading leaves, very finely crimped, deep green. Heads globular, solid, and of good quality.

WINNINGSTADT

(6" Diameter of head, 3 to 4 Pounds Weight of Head,

80 to 85 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable heads)

Medium early, short stemmed, vigorous, and a dependable header. Used largely for market garden and shipping. Heads very solid, finely grained, heart-shaped, 7 to 8 inches long. The leaves have a distinct twist at point of head; a good cropper of excellent quality.

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES**DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER**

(7 to 8" Diameter of head, 6 to 7 Pounds Weight of Head,
100 to 110 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable Heads)

Most widely used and the best of late cabbages; desirable for shipping, for storage and for kraut. Plants medium, with short stem. Heads very attractive, deep round, extremely solid.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK

(6 to 8" Diameter of head, 7 to 8 Pounds Weight of Head,
110 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable heads)

The largest and best red cabbage. Heads round, extremely hard; color purplish red; an excellent keeper.

PENN STATE BALL HEAD

(7 to 8" Diameter of Head, 5 to 6 Pounds Weight of Head,
110 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable heads)

A late variety, excelling in productivity and uniformity. Developed by Prof. C. E. Myers of Pennsylvania State College. Plants medium, with short stem. Heads attractive, flattened globe, extremely hard, 6 to 7 inches deep. Desirable for winter storage, and the manufacture of kraut.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH

(10 to 11" Diameter of Head, 9 to 11 Pounds Weight of Head,
95 to 105 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable heads)

A deservedly popular, large, late variety. Excellent for home and market garden use, and for shipping. Heads extremely large, flat, and solid; 6½ to 7 inches deep; of high quality.

YELLOW RESISTANT HOLLANDER

(7 to 8" Diameter of Head, 6 to 7 Pounds Weight of Head,
100 to 110 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable heads)

This is a strain of Hollander, or Danish Ballhead, which originated in Wisconsin where the disease known as "yellows" is very destructive. It should be used where this disease is prevalent.

SUREHEAD

(7 to 8" Diameter of Head, 8 to 9 Pounds Weight of Head,
95 to 100 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable heads)

A main variety of the Late Flat Dutch type; medium long stem; a dependable header. Outer leaves not numerous but of upright growth. Heads large, hard, round, somewhat flattened.

CHINESE CABBAGE**PE TSAI**

(15 to 18" Length of Head,

75 Days from Planting Seed to Eating Stage)

Early and sure heading. Outer dark green leaves enclose cylindrical, tapering head; very compact, white, tinted with green; crisp and sweet.

WONG BOK

(9 to 11" Length of Head,

80 Days from Planting Seed to Eating Stage)

Heads shorter and thicker than Pe Tsai; compact tender, and well blanched.

CHIHILI

(20 to 24" Length of Head,

75 Days from Planting Seed to Eating Stage)

Earliest and most sure heading of the Chinese varieties. Plant of upright growth, producing long white cylindrical heads. Leaves very broad, smooth, fringed on edge, with broad, white mid rib, excellent quality.

C A R R O T

Our particular attention has been given to the growing of Carrot Seed. We have had seed produced from plants that have been selected for their color, length and shape of roots and excellent quality. While we have always given preference to Domestic Growers we have some strains of certain varieties which we can secure only through Importation. These we recommend for the critical Market Gardener. Parent planting stocks are bred from individual cultures. In giving the number of days for the development of roots, we have used the averages of readings for a period of years. These will vary considerably in different locations. Carrots were originally developed in Europe.

IMPERATOR

(7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ " Length of Root, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2" Diameter at Shoulder,
77 Days from planting to bunching size)

A recent introduction. An outstanding type bred for market garden use, and for shipping. Tops medium, but strong enough for good bunching. Roots have sloping shoulders, smooth, deep rich orange; uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality.

CHANTENAY, CORELESS (IMPORTED)

(5 to 6" Length of Root, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " Diameter at Shoulder,
72 Days from planting to Bunching Size)

An excellent, all-purpose, medium early variety; desirable for home and market garden, and for canners in packing diced carrots; a good cropper. Roots deep orange, smooth, tapered, stump-rooted; flesh deep orange with indistinct core.

DANVER'S HALF LONG, SPECIAL

(6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " Length of Root, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2" Diameter at Shoulder,
75 Days from planting to Bunching Size)

We have bred an outstandingly fine strain of this important variety; used by home and market gardeners, and extensively for shipping. Roots bright orange, tapered to a blunt end. Flesh bright orange, tender, and of good quality.

LONG ORANGE

(11 to 12" Length of Root, 2 to 3" Diameter at Shoulder,
88 Days from Planting to Bunching Size)

A heavy cropping sort for garden use, and for stock. Roots tapered to a point; red-orange. Flesh similar in color to exterior, with core of lighter shade.

NANTES IMPROVED CORELESS (IMPORTED)

($5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7" Length of Root, $1\frac{3}{8}$ " Diameter at Shoulder,
70 Days from Planting to Bunching Size)

Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market garden use. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor; practically coreless.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE

(4 to 5" Length of Root, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter at Shoulder,
72 Days from Planting to Bunching Size)

Desirable for home use; prolific, and a good keeper. Roots bright orange, thick, blunt ended, of heart shape. Flesh deep orange; small tops; and easily harvested.

WHITE BELGIAN

(10 to 14" Length of Root, 3 to 4" Diameter at Shoulder,
90 to 100 Days from Planting to Bunching Size)

Used exclusively for stock; grows partly out of ground; skin green above ground, white below. Flesh white with tinge of cream color.

C A U L I F L O W E R

A MEMBER OF THE CABBAGE FAMILY

DANISH DRY WEATHER

(6 to 8" Diameter of Head,

67 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable Heads)

Well adapted to dry weather conditions; later than Early Snowball and of larger growth. Heads creamy white, and of excellent quality.

EARLY SNOWBALL

(6 to 7" Diameter of Head,

55 Days from Setting of Plants to Marketable Heads)

The best and most widely used early variety. Plants dwarf, with short pale green leaves. Heads medium, firm, compact, solid, pure white, and of finest quality; a dependable header.

C E L E R Y

NATIVE OF EUROPE

The time of maturity for the several varieties varies considerably in different sections. The number of days indicated represents average conditions. No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than Celery.

EASY BLANCHING

(125 Days from Sowing Seed to Edible Stage)

Also known as Sanford Superb. A second early variety, excellent for home garden and truckers. Vigorous and compact in habit of growth, it blanches readily to attractive white, and is a good keeper. Stalks slightly taller than Golden Self Blanching, are thick, solid, and of good flavor.

EMPEROR OR FORDHOOK

(130 Days from Sowing Seed to Edible Stage)

A desirable fall and winter variety for home garden and nearby markets. Plants dwarf and stocky, with large full golden heart. Stalks thick, broad and tender; not a good shipper.

GIANT PASCAL (SPECIAL IMPORTED)

(135 Days from Sowing Seed to Edible Stage)

A late variety for winter use. Plants large, stocky, with dark green leaves. Stalks long, broad, and solid; blanches to yellow-white; of excellent, nutty flavor.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, DWARF

(120 Days from sowing seed to edible stage)

This original French strain is still widely popular with market gardeners and shippers. Plants medium in height, stocky and compact; foliage yellowish green; stalks very solid, broad, of delicate, nutty flavor; blanches readily to golden yellow.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING-NEW TALL FRENCH STRAIN

(118 Days from sowing seed to edible stage)

Earlier than the original strain, with taller, less sturdy stalks. Particularly desirable for truckers, but not as suited to shipping; blanches readily; of excellent quality.

WHITE PLUME

(112 Days from sowing seed to edible stage)

An extra early attractive variety. Leaves bright green, tinged white; stalks medium, easily blanched to pure white; solid, crisp and of good quality.

WONDERFUL OR GOLDEN PLUME

(110 to 115 Days from sowing to edible stage)

An early, desirable variety, resembling Golden Self Blanching, but earlier. Well suited to market garden planting and to shipping. Plants of medium height with compact, full heart; blanches readily to golden yellow; of excellent quality.

C E L E R I A C**GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE**

Known also as turnip-rooted celery. Plants dark green with hollow stalks. Roots smooth, spherical, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; used for flavoring.

C H I C O R Y

NATIVE OF EUROPE

WITLOOF OR FRENCH ENDIVE

Used extensively for salads. The parsnip shaped roots are reset for forcing in cold frames or greenhouse, and the new leaf growth forms an attractive, compact head, similar to Cos Lettuce with broad tender ribs, having a pleasantly bitter flavor.

C O L L A R D S**GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN**

(24 to 36" Height of plant)

Plant of the cabbage family, forms a cluster of tender, undulated leaves on a long stem; withstands heat and adverse soil conditions. Grown widely in the Southern States, and used as greens; of excellent quality when cooked.

S W E E T C O R N

NATIVE OF AMERICA

Our Sweet Corn is grown in Northern Ohio which is known to be the best corn growing district in the United States. Here soil and climatic conditions conspire to make our stock of seed in a class far superior to corn grown in other territories.

The number of days indicated for each variety to develop ears to the eating stage represents average trial readings in the territory where it is grown. Varieties listed in larger letters are, in our judgement, the better and more important ones.

EARLY WHITE VARIETIES

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY

(4½ to 5' Height of Stalk, 6½ to 7" Length of ear,
78 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

A medium early variety, with attractive ears. Desirable for market garden and home use. Ears rather thick, 10 to 12 rowed. Kernels white, sweet, and of good flavor.

INTERMEDIATE WHITE VARIETIES

BLACK MEXICAN

(6' Height of Stalk, 7 to 7½" Length of ear,
88 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

Rightly popular for home and market garden use. Ears 8 rowed. Kernels tender, very sweet; white at eating stage, changing to blue-black at maturity.

HOWLING MOB

(6 to 7' Height of Stalk, 6½ to 8" Length of ear,
85 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

A popular, prolific, second early variety, with large ear, for home and market garden. Ears 12 to 16 rowed, thick butts, strong husks with green streamers. Kernels clear white, plump, and of fair quality.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY WHITE

(5½ to 7' Height of Stalk, 7 to 8" Length of Ear,
87 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

An excellent mid-season variety with deep kernel. Desirable for home and market garden. Stalks strong and erect, commonly bearing two ears; ears 14 to 18 rowed, well-filled at tips. Kernels deep, medium narrow, pure white, sweet and tender.

LATE WHITE VARIETIES

EARLY EVERGREEN

(8' Height of Stalk, 7½ to 9" Length of Ear,
90 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

One of the best known and widely used canning varieties, also desirable for market gardeners. Originated by Everett B. Clark more than 50 yrs. ago. Ears 16 to 20 rowed. Kernels very deep, ivory white, sweet, and tender.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

(7 to 8' Height of Stalk, 7 to 7½" Length of Ear,
93 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

A late prolific variety of excellent quality, used widely by canners; also desirable for home and market gardens. Stalks often with two ears. Kernels very deep, slender, sweet, with tender hull, and set irregularly without row formation.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

(8 to 10' Height of Stalk, 8 to 9½" Length of Ear,
95 Days from planting to Eating Stage)

The best known late variety of Sweet Corn. Highly desirable for home and market garden and used extensively by canners. Stalks sturdy and erect; ears 2½ inches thick, uniform, 16 to 20 rowed. Kernels clear white, deep, medium width, sweet and tender. Holds well in prime condition at eating stage.

EARLY YELLOW VARIETIES

GOLDEN BANTAM

(5 to 5½' Height of Stalk, 6 to 6½" Length of Ear,
80 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

Introduced by W. Atlee Burpee Company. The best known and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed; kernels broad, with tender hull, sweet, and of exceptionally fine flavor. Used widely for home gardens, by truckers, and for canning.

GOLDEN GEM OR NUGGET

(4 to 4½' Height of Stalk, 6" Length of Ear,
71 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

Developed by Prof. A. F. Yeager and introduced by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. The earliest yellow variety; very dwarf, but with rather small ear; very valuable to the market gardener in reaching the earliest market. Stalks frequently bear 2 ears; ears 8 rowed. Kernels deep yellow, tender, exceptionally sweet, and of good flavor.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE

(5 to 5½' Height of Stalk, 6½ to 7" Length of Ear,
76 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

An early yellow variety with good sized ear, particularly desirable for market garden use. Four to five days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 10 to 12 rowed. Kernels medium broad, golden yellow, sweet, tender and of good flavor.

SPANISH GOLD

(5 to 6' Height of Stalk, 6 to 7" Length of Ear,
72 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

An extra early yellow variety developed by Dr. D. F. Jones, and introduced by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in 1931. For home garden and first early market. Stalks slender, frequently bearing 2 and 3 ears; ears well filled to the tips. Kernels bright golden yellow, plump, sweet, tender, and of good quality.

INTERMEDIATE YELLOW VARIETIES

BARDEN'S WONDER BANTAM

(5½ to 6' Height of Stalk, 6½ to 7½" Length of Ear,
82 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

Introduced by C. S. Clark & Sons. A desirable second early variety with somewhat larger ear and slightly taller stalk than regular Golden Bantam. Ears 8 rowed. Kernels broad, tender, sweet, of good flavor. desirable for home and market gardens.

GOLDEN BANTAM, IMPROVED 10-14 ROWED

(5½ to 6' Height of Stalk, 6 to 6½" Length of Ear,
84 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

A selection from the original strain of Golden Bantam resulting in a larger ear with more rows and greater productivity. Ears 10 to 14 rowed, uniform and attractive. Kernels golden yellow, medium wide, deep, sweet, and of fine flavor; remain tender longer than regular Golden Bantam. Particularly desirable for canners and market gardeners.

GOLDEN GIANT

(7' Height of Stalk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7" Length of Ear,
88 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

A mid-season yellow variety, the result of crossing Golden Bantam and Howling Mob; good for home and market garden planting. Ears rather thick at the butt, 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels golden yellow; of fair quality,

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW

($6\frac{1}{2}$ ' Height of Stalk, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " Length of Ear,
84 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

Deservedly popular as a large eared second early sort, for home and market garden. Stalks sturdy and erect; ears 12 to 14 rowed, strong husks, well filled at tips. Kernels golden yellow, fairly deep, sweet, and of good flavor.

LATE YELLOW VARIETY**BANTAM EVERGREEN**

(7 to 8' Height of Stalk, 7 to 8" Length of Ear,
89 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

Our own development through crossing Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen; introduced in 1910. Ears 14 to 18 rowed. Kernels rich golden yellow, deep, with tender hull, sweet, and of fine quality. An outstanding medium late variety.

REPRESENTATIVE HYBRIDS AND TOP-CROSSES

Through the use of more recent breeding methods for the improvement of Sweet Corn varieties, we have developed through nine years of controlled pollination a number of inbred lines of high merit. The crossing of these produces hybrids of outstanding vigor, uniformity and productivity. Likewise the top-crossing of inbreds on open-pollinated stocks gives uniformity and yields far in advance of those obtained from standard stocks. Disease resistance is also a vital factor and we can now furnish stocks of some varieties that are highly resistant to Stewart's disease or Bacterial wilt.

BANTAM EVERGREEN HYBRID

(8' Height of Stalk, 8" Length of Ear,
89 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

A development from crossing inbred lines. Particularly valuable to truckers and canners. Stalks upright, sturdy, uniform; leaves wide, dark green. Ears cylindrical 14 to 16 rowed. Kernels golden yellow, medium wide and deep, with tender hull, sweet and of excellent quality.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM

(6' Height of Stalk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8" Length of Ear,
88 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

Developed by Glenn M. Smith and introduced jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. Excellent for market gardeners and well adapted for canners' use. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease and very prolific. Stalks sturdy, with exceptionally broad, dark green leaves. Ears 10 to 14 rowed, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Kernels medium in width and depth. The result of crossing Purdue 39 x Purdue 51. This hybrid is extremely uniform in plant and ear characteristics and in maturity.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID

(9' Height of Stalk, 9 to 9½" Length of Ear,
96 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

A development from crossing inbred lines. Highly valuable to market gardeners and canners. Stalks sturdy with close growing upright ears, 4 feet from ground; foliage medium green. Ears very slightly tapered, uniform, with 16 to 18 rows. Kernels white, medium wide, deep; medium cob.

P O P C O R N**GOLDEN QUEEN**

(5' Height of Stalk, 8" Length of ear)

Standard yellow variety. The golden yellow kernels are creamy white when popped.

JAPANESE HULL-LESS

(5' Height of Stalk, 4" Length of Ear)

Ears chunky; kernels pearl white, pointed; snowy white when popped.

WHITE RICE

(5 to 6' Height of Stalk, 6 to 8" Length of Ear)

A popular early variety. Kernels translucent pearl white; pointed: attractive clear white when popped.

SOUTH AMERICAN

(8 to 10' Height of Stalk, 8 to 10" Length of Ear)

This variety is also known as T.N.T. and Dynamite. A large yellow variety of Pop Corn which has become more and more popular owing to the large yellow, tender kernels after being popped. More profitable for the farmer to raise in as much as the yield is much better due to the size of the ears. Also produces good tall fodder.

C U C U M B E R**NATIVE OF THE EAST INDIES**

The number of days indicates the time required, from planting of seed, to develop fruits to first picking of slicers. The time should be reduced several days for small pickles, and increased slightly for full grown fruits. The letters "b.s." indicate black spined varieties and "w.s." white spined. Important varieties are listed in larger letters.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE

(8 to 9" Length of fruit, 2½" Diameter of fruit,
60 Days from planting to Picking)

Popular among the older early sorts; good for home garden use. Fruits semi-blunt ended, medium green, weight 1¾ to 2 pounds.

BOSTON PICKLING, B.S.

(6 to 6½" Length of Fruit, 2½" Diameter of Fruit,
60 Days from Planting to Picking)

Similar to Green Prolific. Very early, and prolific. An excellent pickling variety Fruits weight 1½ pounds; medium green, slightly tapered.

CHICAGO PICKLING, B.S.

(6½" Length of Fruit, 2½" Diameter of Fruit,
59 Days from planting to Picking)

Most widely used of pickling varieties. Uniform and attractive; also good for slicing. Fruits medium green, square ended; very prolific.

DAVIS PERFECT, W.S.

(9 to 10" Length of Fruit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of Fruit,
65 Days from Planting to Picking)

A desirable mid-season variety for shipping. Fruits dark green, weight 2 pounds, tapered at both ends; flesh crisp and of good quality.

EARLY CLUSTER, B. S.

($5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6" Length of fruit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of Fruit,
55 Days from Planting to Picking)

A small, very early pickling sort, with fruits bunched. Fruits weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, chunky, uniform, medium green.

EARLY FORTUNE, W.S.

(8" Length of Fruit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of fruit,
64 Days from planting to Picking)

Desirable for shipping and good for slicing. Fruits weigh $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, medium green, slightly tapering. Flesh firm and crisp.

EVERBEARING, B.S.

($4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Length of Fruit, 2" Diameter of Fruit,
55 Days from Planting to Picking)

Small, very early variety, similar to Early Russian; used for early pickles. Fruits weigh $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, chunky. By keeping the fruits pickled, it will continue to bear throughout the growing season.

EXTRA LONG OR EVERGREEN, W.S.

(10 to 11" Length of Fruit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of Fruit,
65 Days from Planting to Picking)

An excellent variety for home and market garden. Somewhat similar to Davis Perfect, but larger. Fruits weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; slightly tapered, uniform, dark shiny green.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN, B.S.

(12 to 13" Length of Fruit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3" Diameter of Fruit,
70 Days from Planting to Picking)

Standard late variety for home garden; excellent for slicing; hardy and prolific. Fruits weight 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, deep green, straight, slightly tapered; flesh very white and crisp.

IT STAYS GREEN, W.S.

(7 to 8" Length of Fruit, $2\frac{3}{8}$ " Diameter of Fruit,
60 Days from Planting to Picking)

A handsome, early, medium sized, prolific variety used extensively in the South for shipping to Northern markets. Fruits weigh $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., symmetrical, nearly square ended. Very dark green, holds color and firmness well when shipped long distances.

JERSEY PICKLING, B.S.

(6 to 8" Length of Fruit, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of Fruit,
63 Days from Planting to Picking)

A standard pickling variety. Fruits weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; medium green tapered at both ends; uniform and slender.

KLONDIKE, W.S.

(7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " Length of Fruit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of Fruit,
63 Days from Planting to Picking)

A desirable medium early variety, fairly productive, used for shipping. Fruits weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; dark green, slightly tapered, blocky.

LONGFELLOW, W.S.

(12 to 15" Length of Fruit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of Fruit,
70 Days from Planting to Picking)

Desirable for home garden, and for shipping; also sometimes used for greenhouse forcing. Fruits weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; dark green, uniform, straight and attractive. Practically identical with Vaughan.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION PICKLING, B.S.

(6" Length of Fruit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of fruit,
56 Days from Planting to Picking)

A highly desirable pickling strain developed at the Michigan Agricultural College in collaboration with the National Pickle Packers' Association. Fruits weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; dark green, symmetrical, square ended; resemble Snow's Perfection.

WHITE WONDER, W.S.

(7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " Length of Fruit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter of fruit,
60 Days from planting to picking)

Popular as a novelty, on account of its color. Fruits weigh 2 pounds; white at all stages of growth; produced in clusters, chunky with rounded ends.

D A N D E L I O N

NATIVE OF EUROPE

ARLINGTON BROAD LEAF

A highly desirable variety; plant rather upright; forms a rosette of large, broad leaves 20 inches across. Leaves are thick and easily blanched.

COMMON FRENCH

Low growing type, early and hardy; plants spread 16 to 20 inches, with closely formed center and fairly large, cut leaves.

D I L L

NATIVE OF SOUTHERN EUROPE

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH

Plant 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with finely cut leaves; resembles Fennel. Seeds very flat, have strong, bitter flavor. Used for flavoring pickles or as a condiment.

E G G P L A N T

Egg Plant, though a native of India, can be grown successfully in more northerly countries, and is now widely used in American, particularly in the Southern States. It requires 4 to 6 weeks to produce plants for field setting.

BLACK BEAUTY

(24 to 30" Height of Plant,

81 Days from setting of plants to marketable fruits)

Valuable to home gardeners and truckers for early markets. Plants early, with 4 to 5 fruits. The large egg-shaped fruits are smooth, very dark purple, holding well after picking.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS

(28 to 32" Height of Plant,

83 Days from setting of plants to marketable fruits)

Best known variety for home and market garden. Plants spreading, spineless, bearing 4 to 8 fruits. The broad, oval, black-purple, glossy fruits are slightly larger than Black Beauty.

E N D I V E

Endive is a hardy, piquant salad plant, used also for greens. It is a native of the East Indies.

BATAVIAN BROAD LEAVED

(90 to 95 Days from Planting Seed to Maturity)

Frequently called Escarolle. Plants 16 inches in diameter; leaves toothed and twisted. Thick ribs form compact heart, which blanches to creamy white. More extensively used than any other variety.

BATAVIAN FULL HEART

(88 to 90 Days from Planting Seed to Maturity)

An improved strain of Broad Leaved Batavian with larger leaf, broader, thicker head at eating stage, and earlier in maturity. Excellent for market gardeners and shippers.

GREEN CURLED PANCALIER PINK RIB

(95 Days from Planting Seed to Maturity)

A late sort with large, deeply cut leaves. The crowded foliage, dense at the center, readily blanches itself. The midribs are tinged with rose. Desirable for salads.

GREEN CURLED

(95 Days from Planting Seed to Maturity)

Plants 16 to 18 inches in diameter, tufty and full in center; midrib an inch broad, white, thick, tender, and fleshy; blanches readily. Good fall variety.

WHITE CURLED

(100 Days from Planting Seed to Maturity)

A very distinct, small sort. Plants 12 to 13 inches in diameter; leaves finely curled, with broad ribs slightly rose tinged. Creamy white at the heart. Handsome in appearance, and of fine flavor; excellent for salads.

K A L E O R B O R E C O L E

A MEMBER OF THE CABBAGE FAMILY, NATIVE OF EUROPE

DWARF BLUE SCOTCH

(16 to 20" Height of Plant,

55 Days from Planting to Edible Stage)

Plants have wide-spreading, finely curled, blue-green, plume-like leaves. Used as a vegetable, and for ornament. Our pedigreed strain is exceptionally uniform and handsome.

DWARF GREEN SCOTCH

(16 to 20" Height of Plant

55 Days from Planting to Edible Stage)

A hardy sort, similar in habit of growth and appearance to Dwarf Blue Scotch, except for color, which is bright, deep green. Our pedigreed strain is large and very attractive.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH

(36 to 48" Height of Plant,

60 Days from Planting to Edible Stage)

Hardy plants with leaves deeply cut; curled at the edges, light green in color; very tender after exposure to frosty weather.

K O H L R A B I

A MEMBER OF THE CABBAGE FAMILY

The useful part of Kohl Rabi is the swollen, fleshy, bulb-like stem, formed directly above the ground. It combines the flavors of cabbage and turnip.

PURPLE VIENNA

(60 to 65 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

Desirable early variety. Dwarf plants having short green leaves with purple stems and veins. Bulbs globular, purple, with white, tender flesh.

WHITE VIENNA, EARLY FORCING

(55 to 60 Days from Planting to Eating Stage)

A handsome, early dwarf sort for forcing. Excellent for home and market garden use. Leaves 8 to 10 inches long, with slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches in diameter; globular very light green; flesh clear white, tender and crisp.

L E E K

The over-lapping leaves at the base of the Leek plant form a thick neck which is used for soups and stews. Closely related to Garlic, it is said to be a native of Switzerland.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG

An early popular sort, with long, rather thick stems; white, and attractive. Leaves large, medium green, drooping backwards.

L E T T U C E

One of the oldest vegetables, of unknown origin, Lettuce continues to hold its important position, which is due in part to the breeding of better types, and also to refrigerated transportation from the producing areas to all sections of the country. Our stocks are bred for disease resistance, uniformity, and high quality. The number of days represents the time required to develop marketable heads from the planting of seed, under average conditions. The letters "b.s." indicate black seeded varieties, and "w. s." white seeded. Varieties listed in larger letters are, in our judgment, the most desirable ones.

The imperial strains and varieties were developed by Dr. Ivan C. Jagger and introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

HEADING OR CABBAGE VARIETIES

BIG BOSTON, w. s.

(75 Days from Sowing Seed to Marketable Stage)

In Europe it is known as Trocadero. A very popular variety for cold frame forcing and for outside culture; excellent for shipping limited distances. Head of medium size and compact, with creamy yellow heart. Leaves smooth, glossy; wavy at the edge. Slightly tinged with reddish brown.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER, B.S.

(75 Days from Sowing Seed to Marketable Stage)

Desirable for market garden and for shipping short distances. Heads are large, globular, solid, with golden yellow interior. Leaves large, thick, dark green, tinged and spotted with brown; of excellent quality.

CRISP AS ICE OR HARTFORD BRONZE HEAD, B.S.

(74 Days from Sowing Seed to Marketable Stage)

A popular sort for the home garden. Forms a compact, medium sized head, well blanched, and of delicate flavor. Leaves thick and crumpled; deep green overlaid with dark brown, giving the plant a bronze appearance.

HANSON OR NONPAREIL, W.S.

(80 Days from Sowing Seed to Marketable Stage)

A popular, standard variety for home garden and for truckers; hardy and sure heading. Heads large, globular, compact, tender and sweet; leaves large and broad, curly with fringed edges. Good for mid-summer planting.

ICEBERG, W.S.

(84 Days from Sowing Seed to Marketable Stage)

Very desirable for home garden and for truckers serving local markets. A large, late variety with wavy, fringed, light green leaves, tinged at the edges with brown. Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and sweet; white interior. Quite different from shipping variety, New York, which is often called Iceburg by produce shippers and handlers.

MAY KING, W.S.

(63 Days from Sowing Seed to Marketable Stage)

An extremely early, heading sort, for earliest outside planting, and for greenhouse forcing. Leaves yellowish green, tinged with brown at edges. Head small, compact, with golden yellow interior, and buttery flavor; of fine quality.

NEW YORK, WONDERFUL OR LOS ANGELES, W.S.

(80 Days from Sowing Seed to Marketable Stage)

The outstanding shipping variety, known in all markets. Commonly called Iceberg by the produce trade. A large curled, heading lettuce, with dark green leaves which are slightly curled on the edges. Heads are well blanched, sweet, tender, and of excellent quality. Our special strain is noted for large size of heads.

NEW YORK NO. 12, W.S.

(77 Days from Sowing Seed to Marketable Stage)

Developed and introduced by Pieters-Wheeler Seed Company. A widely used strain of New York, well adapted to mid-season maturity, as it stands heat well. Plant and head lighter green than New York, with fewer outer leaves, and several days earlier; large, compact, and attractive.

WHITE BOSTON OR UNRIVALLED, W.S.

(76 Days from Sowing Seed to Marketable Stage)

Similar to white seeded Big Boston, but with leaves slightly lighter green and free from a brown tint; heart buttery, yellow; of excellent quality. Highly desirable for nearby markets.

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES**GRAND RAPIDS, B.S.**

One of the most popular loose leaved varieties. Excellent for early planting outside, and for greenhouse forcing. Plants erect and compact; leaves light green, broad, wavy, curly, and heavily fringed at the edges. A handsome sort; very tender and sweet when grown under glass.

PRIZE HEAD, W.S.

An early non-heading sort, very desirable for home garden use. Plants of medium size, crisp and tender; color light brown on a medium green base; leaves crumpled and highly frilled at the edges; of excellent flavor.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED, W.S.

Sometimes called Early Curled Silesia. Probably the most widely used of all varieties for home gardens. Early, hardy, and dependable; non-heading, with large crumpled, frilled leaves, forming a compact bunch at the center of the plant; color light green; tender sweet, and of excellent quality.

COS OR ROMAINE**WHITE PARIS OR TRIANON, W.S.**

Widely used for greenhouse planting, as well as by home gardeners and truckers. A medium large self-folding sort, with medium dark green, erect, smooth, concave leaves. Head compact, solid, loaf shaped, with greenish white, well blanched interior; crisp, sweet, tender, and of excellent flavor.

MUSKMELON AND CANTALOUPE

One of the oldest cultivated vegetables, native to Central Asia. The time of maturity for the different varieties is based on average results obtained from plantings in Colorado.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES**EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK**

(6" Length, 7" Diameter, 80 Days from Planting to Picking)

A well-known first early sort for home garden and truckers for local markets. Fruits large, globular, flattened; weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; heavily ribbed, with coarse netting. Flesh green, thick, of fine quality.

ROCKY FORD OR NETTED GEM

($5\frac{1}{2}$ " Length, 5" Diameter, 92 Days from Planting to Picking)

Probably the most widely known of all cantaloupes. Used extensively for shipping, and by market gardeners. Fruits are small, nearly round, weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; with no ribs, and heavily covered with hard grey netting; flesh thick, green in color, with gold tinge at the center; juicy, delicious and of fine quality.

ORANGE OR SALMON FLESHED VARIETIES**BANANA**

(14 to 20" Length, 4 to 5" Diameter,
100 Days from Planting to Picking)

Resembles a banana in shape. Fruits smooth and slender, weigh 6 to 7 pounds; flesh pronounced salmon, of bananalike flavor. Good for late planting in the South.

BENDER'S SURPRISE

(8" Length, 6" Diameter,
95 Days from Planting to Picking)

An improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Fruits oblong, with full rounded ends; weigh 7 pounds; coarse netting, distinctly ribbed; skin hard and greenish yellow at maturity; flesh bright salmon; of delicious quality and a good shipper.

EMERALD GEM

(4½" Length, 5½" Diameter,

85 Days from Planting to Picking)

One of the best early varieties for home and market garden planting. Globular in shape, slightly flattened, weight 2 pounds; distinctly ribbed, with slight netting; outer color emerald green. Flesh very thick, with exceptionally small seed cavity; deep rich salmon color, sweet and delicious; not a shipper.

FORDHOOK

(5" Length, 6½" Diameter,

88 Days from Planting to Picking)

A good medium sized melon for home garden and nearby markets; round, flattened at the ends; weighs 2½ pounds. Outer color deep emerald green; flesh thick, orange-yellow, juicy, sweet and spicy.

HALE'S BEST

(6½" Length, 5" Diameter,

85 Days from Planting to Picking)

An outstanding, early shipping Cantaloupe. Planted extensively in Imperial Valley, California, and other melon producing sections of the West and South for early shipping. Fruits oval; inconspicuous ribbing with heavy netting. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-orange, sweet and of fine quality.

HONEY ROCK

(6" Length, 5½" Diameter,

90 to 95 Days from Planting to Picking)

Also known as Sugar Rock. A recent introduction which has won wide favor. Fruits nearly round, medium, weigh 4 pounds. Skin grey-green, covered with a coarse netting. Flesh thick, juicy, orange-salmon, with fine flavor. Good for home use, and for shipping to nearby markets.

HOODOO OR HEARTS OF GOLD

(6" Length, 6" Diameter,

94 Days from Planting to Picking)

Grown extensively by market gardeners, likewise a good shipping type. Fruits practically round, weigh 2 pounds, slightly ribbed, covered with fine grey netting. Flesh very thick, deep pink salmon; tender, juicy sweet and aromatic.

OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM

(7" Length, 6" Diameter,

95 Days from Planting to Picking)

Excellent for home and market garden use for local markets; not a good shipper. Fruits oblong, weigh 6 pounds; exterior very dark green, deeply ribbed, covered with slight grey netting. Flesh exceptionally thick, rich orange-salmon; tender, sweet, and of distinct flavor.

TIP TOP

(7 to 8" Length, 6 to 7" Diameter,

90 Days from Planting to Picking)

A splendid variety for home and market garden use for local markets. Fruits large, slightly oval, weigh 6 to 7 pounds; skin pale green, turning to yellow at maturity; distinctly ribbed and slightly netted; flesh bright salmon, sweet and delicious; similar in type to Bender's Surprise and Milwaukee Market.

WINTER VARIETIES

HONEY DEW

(9" Length, 8½" Diameter,
112 Days from Planting to Picking)

A distinct type of recent introduction, probably of African origin, grown largely in Southern California and other semi-tropical regions; an excellent shipper and keeper. Fruits large, globular, weigh 5 to 7 pounds. Surface smooth, hard, with practically no netting; creamy white. Flesh light emerald green, thick, ripening to the rind; juicy and tender, with a distinctive sweetness not found in other melons.

W A T E R M E L O N

NATIVE OF AFRICA

The number of days represents the time required to produce full grown fruits in the seed growing sections.

COLE'S EARLY OR HARRIS' EARLY

20 Weight Pounds,

75 to 80 Days from Planting to Marketable Fruits

A leading first early variety for home garden and truckers to local markets

W A T E R M E L O N

NATIVE OF AFRICA

The number of days represents the time required to produce full grown fruits in the seed growing sections.

COLE'S EARLY OR HARRIS' EARLY

20 Weight Pounds,

75 to 80 Days from Planting to Marketable Fruits)

A leading first early variety for home garden and truckers to local markets; reasonably productive, and particularly desirable for planting in the North. Fruits medium sized, short, oval, with alternate dark and light green stripes; tender rind. Flesh pink-red, of good flavor; seeds black.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE

25 to 30 Weight Pounds,

88 to 90 Days from Planting to Marketable Fruits)

Also called Gypsy. A productive main crop variety grown extensively in the South for shipping. Fruits large, elongated, grey-green, with irregular very dark green stripes; rind very tough. Flesh bright scarlet, sweet, and of good quality; seeds dull white with black tips.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR MONTE CRISTO

30 to 40 Weight Pounds,

85 Days from Planting to Marketable Fruits)

Similar to Halbert's Honey. An excellent medium early variety, specially desirable for home garden use and for truckers serving local markets. It will not stand shipping long distances. Fruits large, cylindrical, dark bluish green, with thin, tender rind. Flesh bright red, tender, and extremely sweet; seeds white.

PEERLESS

20 to 25 Weight Pounds,

80 to 85 Days from Planting to Marketable Fruits)

Very similar to Ice Cream. An early sort, well adapted for home gardens in the North, but not a good shipper. Fruits short, oblong, medium green, with fine veining; rind thin, tender. Flesh bright red, very sweet; seeds white, with occasional darker tip.

STONE MOUNTAIN

30 to 50 Weight Pounds,

90 Days from Planting to Marketable Fruits)

Also called Dixie Bell. A high quality shipping variety, recently introduced, and already popular in Northern markets; also highly desirable for garden planting. Fruits very large, oval-round with blunt ends; dark green with tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained and sweet; seeds white with black tips.

SWEET HEART

30 to 40 Weight Pounds,

90 Days from Planting to Marketable Fruits)

A popular mid-season sort for gardens, and for shipping. Fruits very large, nearly round, light green with fine veining of darker green; rind tough and elastic. Flesh pink-red; of good quality; seeds black.

TOM WATSON

30 to 40 Weight Pounds

90 to 95 Days from Planting to Marketable Fruits)

The outstanding shipping melon; similar in outside appearance to Kleckley's Sweet. Fruits very large, uniform, cylindrical; with deep green, faintly veined, tough and elastic rind. Flesh bright red, firm, somewhat coarse; of good flavor; seeds brown, spotted with white.

M U S T A R D

Some varieties of mustard are extensively used for greens in the South, and others for the manufacture of ground mustard from the seeds. The plant is native to Europe.

FORDHOOK FANCY OR OSTRICH PLUME

A handsome, upright growing, mild variety, slow to bolt seed stalks; leaves bright green, plume-like, and deeply fringed on the edges; excellent for salads; seed reddish brown.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED

The best known and most popular sort for greens. Leaves long and wide, light green, tinged with yellow, heavily crumpled and curled at the edges. Seed small, reddish brown. Used widely in the South.

O K R A O R G U M B O

Okra, native of South America, thrives best in warm climates, and is well adapted to the Southern States.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH

(3' Height of Plant)

A medium early, productive sort. Pods bright, deep green, 7 to 8 inches long; slender, meaty, pointed, and ribbed. A valuable market and canning variety.

WHITE VELVET

Plants early, prolific; pods ivory white, 6 to 7 inches long, meaty, tender; smooth, and pointed, excellent for home garden.

O N I O N

THE ONION PLANT IS NATIVE OF WESTERN ASIA

For 40 years we have produced Onion seed for the critical trade. The outstanding depth of color, the tough clinging skins with consequent exceptional keeping quality, and the uniformity in trueness to type-shape are factors which make our selected stocks superior. The varieties listed in larger type are, in our judgment, important sorts. As there is such a wide variance in time from sowing of seed to mature bulbs in different sections of the country we are not giving a schedule of days for the different varieties.

MOUNTAIN OR OREGON DANVERS

Particularly notable for its hard bulbs with thick skin and excellent storage quality. Bulbs three quarter globe shape, slightly flattened at the base, dark yellow; medium early. Productive and of good shipping quality.

OHIO OR MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE

Popular in the onion growing sections of the middle West. Bulbs medium large, globular, with somewhat flattened bottom; pure yellow in color with hard, solid flesh; of excellent keeping quality.

PRIZETAKER

A popular shipping sort grown extensively in the South. Bulbs large, globe shape; skin thin and glossy, of straw color; flesh coarse and mild. Our strain, of the Denia type, is very productive.

RED WETHERSFIELD

A popular late variety of excellent keeping quality. Used extensively for sets, and for storage. Bulbs medium large, flat on the bottom, with sloping top; purplish red; flesh fine grained, firm slightly flushed with pink.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

The finest of the red onions. Bulbs perfectly round, of good size with small neck and thick, deep purplish red skin; flesh white, tinged with pink; of strong flavor. Productive, and a good keeper.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

The best of the white varieties. Bulbs round, medium sized, solid, pure white, very attractive; skin thin and delicate; flesh waxy white, fine grained, and mild. Keeps well in fall storage.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

Our strain of this important standard variety is identical with our stock of Yellow Globe Danvers.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN

The most widely used white onion. It might be called an all-purpose variety, as it is excellent for sets, as a pickler, for green bunching, and for storage. Bulbs medium sized, thick-flat, clear white, hard, fine grained, and of pleasing flavor. It is a dependable cropper.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

A popular strain of yellow Globe. A good cropper, medium late, hardy; used largely for storage. Bulbs medium large, round, yellow, firm and solid. Flesh white, with slight yellow tone.

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH VALENCIA - RIVERSIDE STRAIN

An increasingly popular large yellow variety of Spanish origin, similar to Prizetaker, but larger. Globular, with golden yellow skin; flesh white, very mild, and of pleasing flavor. Prolific and desirable for shipping and fall storage. A good keeper.

IMPORTED VARIETIES**WHITE BUNCHING**

Used exclusively for green bunching, as it forms no bulbs. A hardy perennial, which develops white shoots for the market in advance of those from sets; tender, and of delicate flavor.

O N I O N S E T S

Our Onion Sets are produced in the best Set growing sections, from our own purebred seed. Careful cleaning, sizing, and packaging at time of shipment, make for arrival in customers' hands in prime condition. Asgrow sets are second to none in quality and attractiveness. Following are the varieties:

Japanese or Ebenezer
White

Red
Yellow

P A R S L E Y

AN AROMATIC PLANT, NATIVE OF SARDINIA

DOUBLE CURLED

An attractive dwarf variety, with remarkably finely cut, dark green leaves. Excellent for garnishing dishes.

HAMBURG, ROOTED

Forms thick, fleshy, edible roots that are used extensively as flavoring. Leaves plain, deeply cut.

MOSS CURLED OR TRIPLE CURLED

A compact plant with very dark green leaves, exceedingly finely cut and curled, giving the appearance of a dense piece of moss. Very desirable for garnishing, and for decorative purposes.

PLAIN OR SINGLE

Used largely for flavoring. Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled.

P A R S N I P

NATIVE OF EUROPE

HOLLOW CROWN OR GUERNSEY

Most commonly used of all varieties. Roots 12 to 14 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches thick at shoulder; hollow crowned, uniformly tapered.

P E A S

NATIVE, IT IS BELIEVED, OF WESTERN ASIA

By breeding pedigreed stocks through generations of pure-line cultures, we are continually improving existing leading varieties of peas. This intensive process, supported by careful inspection and checking of field crops, produces exceptionally high grade stocks. In addition to maintaining standard varieties, new strains are developed by means of hybridization and selection, which enables us to combine desirable plant characters such as disease resistance, productiveness, and quality of two or more parents in new and more useful introductions.

PEAS (CONT'D)

Since the time from planting to first picking varies widely in different seasons and in different sections, we have indicated in the number of days, average results under normal rainfall conditions in Ohio. These figures will be of assistance in comparing the relative earliness or lateness of the various varieties when planted in any locality. Varieties listed in larger letters are, in our judgment, the newer and more important sorts, which are replacing older types of lower quality. Smooth seeded sorts are commonly handled on the basis of 120 pounds to the bag and wrinkled varieties 112 pounds.

SMOOTH SEEDED VARIETIES

ALASKA-WILT RESISTANT

(32" Height of Vine, 3" Length of Pod,
60 Days from Planting to Picking)

For use in planting in wilt infested areas, we have developed a strain of Alaska peas resistant to Fusarium wilt. This Alaska is very similar to our well-known pedigreed strain in cropping habit and evenness in maturity, but with slightly larger vine. The 3 inch, round plump pods contain 6 to 8 peas of fair quality.

DWARF GREY SUGAR

(28" Height of Vine, 3" Length of Pod,
68 Days from Planting to Picking)

A prolific edible podded variety for home garden; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines slender and wiry, with purple blossoms. Pods double, light green, heavily curved, semi-pointed, strongly indented between the peas. Seeds small, mottled, grey, round.

EARLY BIRD

(36" Height of Vine, 3" Length of Pod,
63 Days from Planting to Picking)

An English variety not to be confused with Laxton's Superb, which is called Early Bird in some sections of our country. Vines medium green. Pods single, blunt, straight, dark green, contain 6 to 7 peas. Seeds medium sized, cream colored.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR

(54" Height of Vine, 4½" Length of Pod,
74 Days from Planting to Picking)

The best of the edible podded sorts for home and market garden use; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines light green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, indented, light, blunt; brittle, fleshy, stringless, free from fiber, of good quality; contain 7 peas. Seeds large, round, creamy white.

WRINKLED SEEDED VARIETIES

ALDERMAN

(40" Height of Vine, 4½ to 5½ Length of Pod,
74 Days from Planting to Picking)

A handsome large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home garden, for truckers, and for shipping to distant markets; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contain 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, light green. This variety can well be considered the standard of high quality.

AMERICAN WONDER

(12 to 14" Height of Vine, $2\frac{3}{4}$ " Length of Pod,
61 Days from Planting to Picking)

Our stock of this old popular pea is the true extra-dwarf, early strain. Used for the home garden, and very productive. Vines dark green, fairly coarse. Pods single and double, light green, blunt, straight, and well filled with 6 peas. Seeds medium sized, wrinkled, largely square; green.

BLUE BANTAM

(18" Height of Vine, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Length of Pod,
64 Days from Planting to Picking)

An exceptionally dark green strain of Laxtonian, maturing about two days later.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND

(54 to 60" Height of Vine, 3" Length of Pod,
82 Days from Planting to Picking)

A well-known standard late variety, for home garden. Vines medium green, coarse. Pods single and double, light green, blunt, straight, plump; contain 7 to 8 peas of fair quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, light green.

DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY

(22" Height of Vine, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Length of Pod,
79 Days from Planting to Picking)

A late, large podded, highly productive sort, for home garden and truckers, and for shipping; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines light green, stocky and branching. Pods single and double, medium light green, lightly curved, broad, pointed and attractive; contain 8 to 10 peas of excellent quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, green with bluish cast. Our strain is unsurpassed in size and appearance of pods.

EVERBEARING

(32" Height of Vine, 3" Length of Pod,
76 Days from Planting to Picking)

A long bearing variety for the home and market garden; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, thick, coarse, and branching. Pods double light green, plump, blunt, straight; contain 4 to 5 large peas of sweet marrowy flavor. Seeds very large, light green, flat, wrinkled.

GRADUS

(36" Height of Vine, 4" Length of Pod,
65 Days from Planting to Picking)

Sometimes called Prosperity. A popular second early, large podded variety for home gardens and market gardeners. Vines medium green, stocky. Pods single, broad, plump, pointed, medium green; contain 8 to 10 large sweet, delicious peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, cream and green.

HUNDREDFOLD

(18 to 20" Height of Vine, $4\frac{1}{4}$ " Length of Pod,
63 Days from Planting to Picking)

A very attractive, early, large podded sort, resembling Laxtonian, for home garden, for truckers, and for shipping; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines very dark green, stout, have tendency to develop "spikey" tops. Pods single, broad, very deep green, pointed, curved; contain 8 large peas of excellent quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, yellow and green, somewhat flat.

LAXTONIAN

(18" Height of Vine, 4½" Length of Pod,
62 Days from Planting to Picking)

The best known of the early, dwarf, large podded sorts, Used widely for home gardens, by truckers, and for shipping. Our strain has exceptionally large, dark pods. Vines dark green, rather coarse; "top off" well at maturity. Pods single, broad, dark green, slightly curved, pointed; contain 7 to 8 large, succulent peas. Seeds large, flattish, yellow and green, wrinkled.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS

(16 to 18" Height of Vine, 4½ to 5" Length of Pod,
62 Days from Planting to Picking)

Developed by Laxton Bros. and introduced in 1922. The largest podded and most attractive of the Laxtonian family. Popular for shipping to distant markets, also for home and market garden planting. Vines medium dark green. Pods single, 7/8 inch wide, dark green, somewhat curved, pointed, handsome; contain 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. Seeds large, cream with green, wrinkled. Our strain of this important variety is noted for its solid deep green color.

LITTLE MARVEL

(18" Height of Vine, 3" Length of Pod,
62 Days from Planting to Picking)

Outstanding among the older varieties of dwarf peas, Little Marvel continues to be extensively used on account of exceptional quality and yield. Valuable for home garden and for early shipping. Vines dark green, medium, stocky. Pods single and double, dark green, blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 tender peas. Seeds medium size, light green, squarish, wrinkled.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

(16" Height of Vine, 3" Length of Pod,
62 Days from Planting to Picking)

Similar to American Wonder, but with taller vine and slightly larger pod. One of the older varieties now mainly used in commission box trade. Vines dark green, slender. Pods single, blunt, round, plump, light green; well filled with 6 to 7 medium sized, tender peas. Seeds wrinkled, square, light green.

STRATAGEM, IMPROVED ALL KNOWN AS POTLATCH

(26" Height of Vine, 4½" Length of Pod,
79 Days from Planting to Picking)

Our improved strains of Stratagem and Potlatch are identical. A superior late variety for home and market garden, and for shipping to distant markets; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines deep green, stocky, and branching. Pods single and paired, 7/8 inch wide, nearly round, straight, pointed, dark green; contain 8 to 10 tender, succulent peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, green.

TELEPHONE, DARK PODDED

(40" Height of Vine, 4½ to 5½" Length of Pod,
74 Days from Planting to Picking)

Identical with Alderman. Excellent for home and market garden, and for shipping. Vines dark green, coarse. Pods single, broad, plump, dark green, pointed, straight. Seeds large, wrinkled, light green. A standard mid-season variety of high quality.

THOMAS LAXTON

(30 to 36" Height of Vine, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ " Length of Pod,
63 Days from Planting to Picking)

A popular, medium early variety, for home and market garden, and also for shippers and canners. Vine medium green and medium heavy. Pods single, medium green, plump, broad, blunt; contain 7 to 8 large, tender peas of good quality. Seeds medium size, cream and green, wrinkled.

P E P P E R

Native of South America, the pepper has come to be an important vegetable in the United States. The seasonal relationship among varieties is shown by average readings of maturity dates.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE

(3" Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ " Diameter,

60 Days from setting of plants to picking)

A popular, early, sweet, prolific sort, with small, erect plants. Fruits blunt, deep green changing to scarlet red; mild in flavor.

OSHKOSH

($4\frac{1}{2}$ " Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter,

70 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

A very distinct, desirable, large variety. While the fruit is bright canary yellow at maturity, during growth it is an intense, deep glossy green, making an attractive sort to market as "green peppers." Fruits distinctively formed, being smooth, without lobes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, broad at the base and tapering to an abrupt, blunt point; plant compact, of semi-dwarf habit, very productive and about same season as Ruby King; mild and exceptionally sweet.

CALIFORNIA WONDER

($4\frac{1}{2}$ " Length, 4" Diameter,

75 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

An outstanding medium late variety for market garden and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits 4-lobed, chunky; very attractive, smooth, uniform and deep green, changing to bright crimson; flesh thicker than any other variety, sweet and mild.

CHINESE GIANT

(4 to 5" Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter,

80 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

An extremely large, attractive, sweet pepper for home and market garden use. Plants short, stocky, and light green. Fruits chunky, square ended, and slightly crumpled; deep green changing to deep scarlet.

CRIMSON GIANT OR OHIO CRIMSON

(5 to 6" Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter,

83 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

An excellent large, mid-season sort, similar to Chinese Giant, but somewhat longer. Fruits 3-lobed, somewhat tapering; flesh thick, sweet and mild; color bright crimson at maturity.

GOLDEN QUEEN

(4" Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter,

78 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

A popular yellow variety, of sweet and mild flavor, resembling Ruby King in shape and size. Fruits 3-lobed, tapered, deep green, becoming attractive yellow.

HARRIS' EARLY GIANT

(4 to 4½" Length, 3½" Diameter,

63 Days from setting of Plants to Picking)

Developed and introduced by Joseph Harris Company. An excellent first early sweet variety for home and market garden use. Plants dwarf, upright, very productive. Fruits gently tapered, 3-lobed, of mild flavor; deep green changing to bright red. Resembles Bull Nose in form.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX

(5½ to 6½" Length, 6" Diameter,

65 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

A first early, hot sort, valuable for market gardeners and canners. Plants dwarf and prolific. Fruits medium slender, tapering, smooth and very pungent. Color waxy yellow changing to bright crimson at maturity.

LONG RED CAYENNE

(5" Length, ¾" Diameter,

70 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

A favorite hot variety, used largely for canning, and in pickles; also for drying. Plants large and productive. Fruits tapering, frequently twisted; very pungent; deep green changing to brilliant red.

NEAPOLITAN

(4" Length, 2" Diameter,

60 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

A very early, medium large, prolific variety, for home and market gardens. Fruits upright in growth, 3-lobed; yellowish green, becoming bright red; flesh extremely mild and sweet.

PIMIENTO

(3½" Length, 2½" Diameter,

73 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

Also known as Perfection. Pre-eminently a canning variety; good also for home and market garden planting. Plants large, erect, prolific. Fruits heart-shaped, very smooth; color dark green, changing to bright crimson; flesh exceptionally thick, sweet and mild.

RED CHILI

(2½" Length, ½" Diameter,

82 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

Plants of low spreading growth, 18 inches tall, very productive. Fruits erect, conical, extremely pungent; color, yellowish green, changing to deep red; used in making pepper sauce.

RUBY GIANT

(5" Length, 3½" Diameter,

75 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

An excellent, large, mid-season variety for home and market gardens. Plants vigorous, erect, very productive. Fruits slightly tapered, 4-lobed, deep green changing to bright red; flesh, thick, sweet and mild.

RUBY KING

(4½ to 5" Length, 3" Diameter,

69 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

Excellent for home and market garden, also for shipping. Plants medium dwarf, erect, vigorous, and very productive. Fruits tapering; dark green changing to ruby-red at maturity; flesh is thick, mild and sweet.

SUNNYBROOK

(2½" Length, 3" Diameter,

73 Days from Setting of Plants to Picking)

A home garden sort of excellent flavor. Plants 22 inches tall, vigorous, and very productive. Fruits tomato-shaped, borne upright, smooth; color deep green turning to deep red; flesh thick and mild.

WORLD BEATER

(5" Length, 3½" Diameter,
75 Days From Setting of Plants to Picking)

A valuable variety for market gardens and shippers, being a cross of Chinese Giant and Ruby King. Plants vigorous, upright, and very productive. Fruits 4-lobed, smooth; color glossy green changing to bright red; flesh thick, mild, and very sweet. Particularly popular in the South.

P U M P K I N**NATIVE OF AMERICA****CONNECTICUT FIELD**

(10 to 14" Length, 12 to 15" Diameter,
120 Days from Planting to Maturity)

Extensively grown for making pies, for canning, and for stock feed; usually planted in corn fields. Fruits large, flattened at the ends, weight 15 to 25 pounds. Surface hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed; deep orange in color; flesh thick, orange-yellow, coarse and sweet.

JAPANESE PIE

(12" Length, 8" Diameter,
115 Days from Planting to Maturity)

Resembles the Cushaws in shape, but earlier and larger. Skin dark green with lighter green stripes. Flesh deep yellow, and of good quality. Weight 12 pounds. Seeds have markings, resembling Japanese characters. Valuable for canning and stock feed.

KENTUCKY FIELD

(12 to 14" Diameter,
120 Days from Planting to Maturity)

Widely used for canning, and for stock feed, particularly through the South. Fruits large, slightly ribbed, not fixed in shape, some being flat; other globular and elongated; weigh 10 to 15 pounds; color dull orange; flesh deep yellow, coarse, and of good flavor.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH OR POTIRON

(20 to 24" Diameter,
120 Days from Planting to Maturity)

The largest of all Pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Fruits globular, slightly ribbed, flattened; weigh 60 to 90 pounds; skin light yellow, mottled with orange, and frequently slightly netted; flesh solid, coarse, but of good quality.

LARGE CHEESE

(6 to 8" Length, 12" Diameter,
108 Days from Planting to Maturity)

Our pedigreed strain, exceptionally early and uniform, is particularly valuable to market gardeners and canners. Fruits very flat, weight 10 pounds, slightly ribbed, cream colored; flesh very thick, orange-yellow, and of fine quality.

SMALL SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE

(8" Length, 10" Diameter,
118 Days from Planting to Maturity)

Standard for general use, and particularly desirable for pies. Fruits round, flattened at ends, weigh 6 to 8 pounds; skin hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed, deep orange; flesh thick, sweet, orange-yellow and of high quality.

STRIPED CUSHAW

(18" Length, 10" Diameter,
115 Days from Planting to Maturity)

Grown primarily for stock feed. Fruits crook-necked, weigh 10 to 12 pounds; skin hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular, light green stripes; flesh thick, yellow, medium coarse.

R A D I S H**NATIVE OF SOUTH ASIA**

Proven seed stock produced each year from transplanted bulbs is the basis of our field plantings of our principal varieties. Our BOTZUMS CARDINAL GEM AND WHITE ICICLE are special reselected strains imported by us particularly for the market gardening trade. See these varieties listed below.

BOTZUMS CARDINAL GEM, IMPORTED

(20 Days from Planting to Marketable
Roots.)

Through years of research we find this radish has certain superior characteristics to any other strain of Scarlet Globe Radish. This radish requires from 19 to 21 days from planting to pulling, has a bright cardinal color throughout, tops are one of the valuable features for market gardeners in as much as they will hold up without any signs of decay longer than any radish that any of our trade has ever used. Roots globular, slightly elongated.

BOTZUMS WHITE ICICLE, IMPORTED

(27 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

A reselected strain of Icicle Radish. Roots from 5 to 5½ inches long, free from hairy roots that are common to the ordinary White Icicle. Has very small tops which stand up well under shipment.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET OR CARDINAL

(26 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

The earliest of the long red varieties, excellent for home and market garden use, and for forcing. Roots 4 to 4½ inches long, tapering, crisp and tender; vivid scarlet with white tip.

CHARTIER

(35 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

A very attractive sort, with roots 7 to 8 inches long and one inch thick; bright rose color on the upper part, shading to white at the tip; flesh white and crisp. Several days later than other long red varieties.

CINCINNATI MARKET

(28 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

An improved strain of Long Scarlet with small, short top, for home gardens and truckers. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, cylindrical, with tapering end, deep red; flesh very white, crisp, mild and tender.

A CRIMSON GIANT

(28 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

A favorite variety for home gardens and for truckers. Roots large globular, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, deep crimson in color. The white flesh holds its firmness well, and is of superior quality.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

(24 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

Our pedigreed stock of this very popular variety is outstandingly good, and well adapted to both field culture, and greenhouse forcing. Roots globular, very slightly elongated, with small top; bright scarlet, crisp, tender, and of fine quality.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

(26 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

An early variety with small top, well adapted to field culture and to forcing. Roots round, slightly flattened, with small tap root; 1 inch in diameter, dark scarlet-red; flesh pinkish white, crisp and tender,

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED

(26 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

An attractive sort, extensively used by truckers, and in home gardens. Roots nearly round, with small tap root; carmine-red, with small white tip; flesh white, crisp and mild. Should be pulled when 1 to 1½ inches in diameter.

FRENCH BREAKFAST

(25 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

An early market and home garden sort, with small top. Develops best under glass. Roots oblong, thicker toward the bottom, dull scarlet with white tip; 1½ inches long, ½ to ¾ inch thick; flesh white and crisp. Becomes pithy unless pulled at first maturity.

GIANT STUTTGART

(42 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

An excellent late summer and fall sort. Roots top-shaped, 3 inches long, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Skin and flesh white; holds its crisp quality for a considerable period.

WHITE ICICLE

(27 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

An outstandingly popular variety for home and market garden use. Roots 5 to 5½ inches long, slender; tapering at the tip very white; flesh clear white, brittle, and of mild, inviting flavor.

WHITE STRASBURG

(39 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

Popular with market gardeners in the East for summer use. Roots about 5 inches long, 1½ inches thick at the shoulder, tapering and smooth. Skin and flesh white, crisp and slightly pungent. Continues in marketable condition longer than most varieties.

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES**CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE**

(60 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

An excellent fall variety. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, 2 inches thick; cylindrical, and thickest at lower end; leaves large, light green; flesh white, crisp and not pungent.

LONG BLACK SPANISH

(55 to 60 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

A good keeping winter variety. Roots cylindrical, slightly tapered at tip, 7 to 10 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; skin black and somewhat wrinkled; flesh white, solid and pungent.

ROSE CHINA WINTER

(52 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

A popular, very distinct winter sort. Roots 4 to 6 inches long, 2 inches in diameter, cylindrical, but thicker at the lower end; blunt, smooth, bright rose-red in color; flesh white, very firm, and pungent.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH

(56 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

A winter sort with round roots, somewhat top-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin black, with cracked longitudinal lines; flesh white, crisp, and of strong flavor; an excellent keeper.

WHITE CHINESE WINTER OR CELESTIAL

(60 Days from Planting to Marketable Roots)

Roots large, 8 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical, with heavy shoulder; flesh white, crisp, rather mild in flavor.

**S A L S I F Y O R V E G E T A B L E
O Y S T E R****NATIVE OF SARDINIA**

An improved Variety with roots 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, tapering, smooth, dull white. Plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, with large purple-red flowers.

S P I N A C H

The time from planting to cutting of marketable plants varies considerably with the season of the year in which sowings are made. The accompanying schedule applies to spring planting in the Northern States. Spinach was developed from a wild plant in Western Asia.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING

(39 Days from Sowing to Cutting)

Only a few days later than the regular Bloomsdale Savoy, it holds twelve to fourteen days longer before throwing seed stalks. Plants are very uniform and sturdy, with very attractive, highly crumpled and blistered dark green leaves. Exceptionally valuable for home and market gardens, and for shipping from the extreme South.

JULIANA

(48 Days from Sowing to Cutting)

A splendid, second early, long standing sort, for home gardens and for shipping. Plants compact and dense, growing close to the ground. Leaves rounded, with short stems; thick, crumpled, very dark green; slow in producing seed stalks.

KING OF DENMARK

(46 Days from Sowing to Cutting)

An exceptionally long standing sort, highly desirable for canning, and for market gardens. The large, spreading plants carry broad, rounded, very dark green leaves, which are somewhat crumpled. Excellent for spring planting, as seed stalks are slow in forming.

NEW ZEALAND

(70 Days from Sowing to Cutting)

Native of New Zealand, quite distinct from other varieties of Spinach; it thrives in hot, dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Seeds are large and hard-horned, with interior of woody texture.

S Q U A S H

NATIVE OF AMERICA

We have shown the number of days from planting of seed to marketable stage, which, in case of summer varieties, is reached when partly developed, and in winter sorts, at full maturity. The measurements apply, in all cases, to fully grown fruits.

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

(3" Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ " Diameter,

53 Days from planting to Marketable Stage)

Also known as Patty Pan and Cymling. An extensively used, early variety, valuable for home and market gardens, and for shipping. Vines are of bush type. Fruits 3 inches thick, weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; flattened, smooth, with scalloped edges, and white in color.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP

(3" Length, 8" Diameter,

58 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

Similar to Early White Bush Scallop in size and shape of fruits and habit of growth, but deep yellow in color.

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK

(9 to 10" Length, 4" Diameter,

50 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

An extensively used summer sort, with bush type of vine, and very prolific. Highly desirable for truckers and shippers, as well as for home gardens. Fruits curved at neck, weigh 3 pounds, light yellow at early eating stage, and covered with warts.

ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW

(12 to 15" Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4" Diameter,

65 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

A trailing summer sort, similar to Long Cocozelle, except in color.

Fruits weigh 3 pounds, cylindrical, very dark solid green; flesh greenish white and of good quality.

LONG COCOZELLE

(15 to 20" Length, 4 to 5" Diameter,

65 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

Increasingly popular with market gardeners and shippers. Fruits weigh 4 pounds; cylindrical, straight, smooth, dark green with lighter green stripes which change to deep yellow at maturity; flesh very firm, greenish white; a very early prolific variety.

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

BANANA

(20 to 24" Length, 5 to 6" Diameter,

105 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

A late sort, cylindrical and pointed at blossom end, with thin, slate-grey rind. Flesh thick, fine grained, yellowish orange, and of sweet flavor. Seeds brown and highly enameled.

BLUE HUBBARD

(14" Length, 9" Diameter,

110 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

Developed and largely used in New England. Superior in edible quality to other Hubbard strains. Fruits large, round, pointed at both ends; slightly ridged, with very hard blue-grey rind; weigh 12 to 14 pounds. Flesh yellow-orange, thick, of fine flavor.

DELICIOUS

(10 to 12" Length, 8" Diameter,

102 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

A popular winter sort, with top-shaped fruits weighing 7 to 8 pounds. Skin dark green, with light green stripes toward the blossom end; flesh orange, dry, and of good flavor. An excellent keeper.

GOLDEN HUBBARD

(11" Length, 8" Diameter,

100 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

Similar to Green Hubbard, but earlier, smaller, and more prolific. Popular with home and market gardeners and canners. Fruits somewhat pointed at each end, weigh 8 to 10 pounds moderately warted, orange-red, with faint cream colored stripes toward blossom end; flesh deep orange, dry, and of fine quality; it keeps well.

IMPROVED GREEN HUBBARD

(12" Length, 9" Diameter,

105 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

Standard winter sort for home and market gardeners, and for shipping. Fruits weigh 10 to 12 pounds, pointed at both ends, slightly warted, dark bronze-green in color; rind hard and tough; flesh very thick, orange-yellow, dry and sweet.

TABLE QUEEN OR DES MOINES

(10" Length, 8" Diameter,

100 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

Also called Acorn. Desirable for home and market garden use, also for shipping. Trailing in habit, with acorn-shaped fruits, ribbed, smooth, thin-shelled, dark green. Flesh light yellow, bakes well, with sweet, inviting flavor. An early maturing variety.

WARTED HUBBARD

(12 to 14" Length, 9 to 10" Diameter,

110 Days from Planting to Marketable Stage)

Somewhat larger than Improved Hubbard, and more thickly covered with warts. Fruits weigh 14 pounds, pointed at each end, very dark green; flesh deep orange-yellow, dry, and sweet. A prolific, good keeping sort.

S U N F L O W E R**MAMMOTH RUSSIAN**

Used for poultry feed, and in some sections for silage. Plants hardy and vigorous, 10 feet tall, with heads 10 to 12 inches in diameter, filled with large striped seeds.

T O B A C C O**NATIVE OF AMERICA****CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF**

Grown principally for the manufacture of cigars. Hardy, prolific, and well suited to production in the North and Central States.

WHITE BURLEY

A prolific sort, with long, broad, attractive leaves; used for fillers and wrappers.

T O M A T O**NATIVE OF SOUTH AMERICA, AND FORMERLY CALLED LOVE APPLE**

New varieties and new strains are being developed and older varieties improved through individual cultures produced under expert direction. Disease resistance, attractiveness of color, thickness of walls, and heavy cropping qualities, have been attained to a high degree. The number of days indicated represents the time required from setting of plants to produce marketable fruits. It takes 4 to 5 weeks to produce plants for field setting. Varieties listed in larger type are important, widely used ones.

EARLY SCARLET FRUITED VARIETIES**BREAK O' DAY**

(70 Days from setting plants to marketable fruits)

Originated by the late Dr. F. J. Pritchard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in 1930. A cross of Marglobe and Marvana, resistant to Wilt and Nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, with medium foliage; early and very prolific. Fruits medium large, orange-red, uniform, globe-shaped, smooth; walls not as thick as in Marglobe.

EARLIANA

(66 Days from setting plants to marketable fruits)

A first early sort, widely used for home gardens, and by truckers. Ours is one of several excellent strains of this important variety which has been bred for thicker, smoother fruits. Vine is open, spreading, medium small. Fruits flattened, medium sized, firm, bright red, quite smooth.

JOHN BAER

(70 Days from setting plants to marketable fruits)

An early sort maturing between Earliana and Bonny Best. Excellent for gardeners serving local markets and for canning. Vine of medium height and open growth. Fruits medium sized, semi-globular, very attractive bright scarlet-red, smooth and quite firm. We have an exceptionally early strain.

INTERMEDIATE SCARLET FRUITED VARIETIES**BONNY BEST**

(74 Days from setting plants to marketable fruits)

Standard second-early variety, valuable for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Vine medium, not very hardy. Fruits medium sized, apple-shaped, smooth, solid, bright scarlet in color, of excellent quality.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

(75 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

A second early sort for home gardeners and truckers, also good for canning in the North. Plant medium, with open growth; prolific. Fruits medium large, smooth, scarlet, flattened globe-shaped.

MARGLOBE

(79 Days from setting plants to marketable fruits)

Recently introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture, this main crop variety has come into wide use by truckers and shippers, and in some sections by canners. Plant vigorous, with heavy foliage, resistant to Wilt and Nail-head rust; moderately productive. Fruits medium large, nearly globular, smooth, solid, with thick walls and cross-sections; of fine quality.

MATCHLESS

(83 Days from Setting Plants to Marketable Fruits)

A reliable mid-season sort, well adapted to canning. Plant heavy in growth, erect, strongly productive. Fruits large, thick-flat, quite smooth, bright cardinal-red.

PRITCHARD OR SCARLET TOPPER

(73 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

A scarlet, self-topping, disease-resistant variety originated by the late Dr. F. J. Pritchard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in 1931. It is a cross between Marlglobe and Cooper's Special, and has inherited fine qualities from each parent; heavily productive. Fruits large, smooth, globular, solid, with thick walls and cross-sections; color light scarlet, not as intense as could be desired. Highly valuable for market garden use, and for long distance shipping.

LATE SCARLET FRUITED VARIETIES**BEEFSTEAK OR CRIMSON CUSHION**

(90 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

Also known as Red Ponderosa. A wilt resistant, late, main crop variety, for home and market garden use. Plant open in habit of growth, heavy, medium light green, vigorous. Fruits large, flat, scarlet colored, rather smooth.

DWARF STONE

(86 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

A medium late variety, deservedly popular with canners and market gardeners; our strain ripens evenly, and is uniform. Vine large, dense, very productive. Fruits large, flattened, but deep, smooth, attractive scarlet-red, of fine flavor.

STONE, IMPROVED

(81 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

A mid-season sort with rather heavy, highly productive plants. Used largely for winter shipping. Fruits medium large, semi-globular; purplish pink, quite smooth and solid.

PINK AND FRUITED VARIETIES**EARLY DETROIT**

(60 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

The earliest of the pink fruited varieties. Vine is open, spreading, and rather short. Fruits medium sized, flattened, smooth; color purplish pink. Sometimes called Pink Earliana.

JUNE PINK

(84 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

One of the best pink fruited sorts, medium late in season. Plants sturdy, vigorous and prolific. Fruits medium large deep-flat, smooth, purplish pink, solid, of good quality.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY

(84 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

Originated by Livingston Seed Company. An excellent variety used largely in the South for shipping; also well-adapted to greenhouse production. Vine strong, with heavy foliage; prolific. Fruits large, full globe, smooth; purplish pink, ripen evenly.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE

(90 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

A distinct attractive variety, recently introduced and increasingly popular. Vine is open, spreading, moderately productive. Fruits extremely large, somewhat rough, heart-shaped, pink; very solid, meaty and of mild flavor. Desirable as a specialty for the home and market gardener.

OXHEART

(88 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

One of the largest varieties in general use for home garden planting. Vine large and spreading, with medium green leaves. Fruits very large, flat, purplish pink, somewhat rough, with tendency to crack, solid, with small seed cells; of inviting flavor.

PONDEROSA

(89 Days from Setting plants to marketable fruits)

A very large, mild flavored sort, desirable for the home garden for late maturity. Vine large, spreading, strongly resistant to wilt. Fruits very large, flat, somewhat rough, deep yellow; quite solid, with small seed cells.

T U R N I P**NATIVE OF EUROPE OR WESTERN ASIA**

The number of days represents the time required, from sowing of seed, to produce roots of marketable or storage size, at our Milford, Connecticut, breeding farm. Our purebred stocks of the leading varieties are standards of quality.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES**PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED**

(3 to 5" Diameter, 46 Days from Planting to Harvest)

A medium early, very productive variety, used extensively for home and market garden planting. Tops medium small, upright and compact. Roots flat, purple-red at the top, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

(4 to 6" Diameter, 55 to 60 Days from Planting to Harvest)

An all-purpose variety, extensively used for home and market gardens, and for shipping. Our purebred strain is noted for its uniformity and productivity. Tops dark green, large, erect, strap leaved. Roots large globe-shaped, very smooth, upper part purple-red, white below; flesh white, sweet, crisp and tender.

RED TOP WHITE GLOBE

(4 to 6" Diameter, 50 to 55 Days from planting to Harvest)

A good variety for market gardeners owing to its unusual appearance.

RED GLOBE

(4 to 6" Diameter, 50 to 55 Days from planting to Harvest)

Popular early sort, with bright red skin, robust grower and heavy cropper. White flesh.

WHITE EGG

(2 to 2½" Diameter, 55 to 60 Days from Planting to Harvest)

Grown principally by home gardeners and truckers for local markets.

Tops medium sized, upright, cut leaved. Roots white, egg-shaped, 3 to 3½ inches long, white throughout; smooth, fine grained, and of fine quality.

R U T A B A G A O R S W E D E T U R N I P

A TURNIP-ROOTED MEMBER OF THE CABBAGE FAMILY

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP

(5 to 7" Diameter, 88 Days from Planting to Harvest)

Also called Long Island Improved. Our strain is noted for its uniformity of shape, and heavy yielding quality. A dependable variety for large scale production for storage and shipping. Roots large, round, with small neck and slight tap root; yellow with purple top; flesh light yellow, firm sweet, and tender.

N A S T U R T I U M A N D S W E E T P E A S

To meet the requirements of many of our customers who distribute Nasturtium and Sweet Peas in large quantities in connection with vegetable seeds we are producing choice mixtures of these items from seed stocks of well balanced colors made up from named varieties.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

When lawn seed is purchased several things should be kept in mind, first, that good seed sown on space not properly prepared is a waste of time and money; second, seed low in germination, seed contaminated with weeds or mixtures carrying a large percentage of chaff or foreign substance usually bring disappointment rather than a good stand of grass. It is well to purchase seed from a reputable firm who has the reputation of being familiar with lawn mixtures.

Most of the material that is to follow will have to do with reseeding an old lawn, new seedings usually get sufficient attention to insure a satisfactory stand of grass.

REJUVENATING AN OLD LAWN

It is essential that the grass plants have food, light moisture and drainage. If these four elements are present and there ever has been any lawn seed sown a good lawn usually results.

A great number of the older lawns never have had any lawn seed sown, upon them. They came into being with the lawn mower.

The principal grasses in these spaces were Timothy, Orchard grass, Red Top together with weeds, none of which make a thick substantial turf, The first three of the above either die out with continual cutting or grow bunchy which is objectionable. The weeds unfortunately survive and constitute the greater part of many so called lawns.

In rejuvenating an old lawn the following three steps are essential, (1) Elimination of weeds (2) Liberal fertilization (3) Reseeding. In lawns where there is a fair stand of grass we may dig the weeds out (there are a number of tools now manufactured for this specific purpose) or apply Sulphate of Ammonia 10 to 15 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. when the plants are wet so that the sulphate will adhere to the leaves. This is particularly effective in the case of dandelions and broad leaved plantain, if four or five applications are made in one season. Most stores where seed is sold have

for sale a liquid known as "weed eliminator" when applied to crown of weed is very effective, ordinary motor gasoline may be applied to crown of weeds at the rate of one tablespoonful to each plant. This can be applied with a "gun" made for this purpose or by use of an oil can. The gun is quicker, easier and not expensive.

15 to 25 lbs. of fertilizer should be applied per 1000 sq. feet sometime in March. The preferred analysis for lawn fertilizer is 4-12-4. The application of fertilizer can take place before the work on weed eradication has started.

A second application of fertilizer should be made in June at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. per 1000 feet. Use the same analysis fertilizer as used in the early spring application. A third application made in August with the same quantity completes the fertilizing schedule except that if one desires he may make an application of Bone Meal in the fall. The reason for applying Bone Meal in the fall is that it is slow in liberating the plant food elements. Fall application provides a long winter period for the elements to become available for the growing plants the following spring.

When the weeds are sufficiently under control reseed with a mixture of Blue Grass, Red Top, Timothy and White Clover. The bulk of which is Blue Grass. The Timothy is put in the mixture because it has a quick growth and covers the bare spots. Red Top is a little slower in developing and fills in with and after the Timothy. The Blue Grass should gradually crown out everything except White Clover. White Clover is considered good for lawns because of its ability to gather Nitrogen from the air by the aid of bacteria which develop on the roots of the clover thereby increasing the fertility of the soil.

Seeding can be done anytime except late in the fall. If it is dry it is necessary to water the new seeding. When seed is applied to old lawns it is essential that the surface be raked vigorously loosening up the soil at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Do not be afraid of damaging the old lawn. It will do it good to be loosened up so that air, moisture and fertility can get into the roots. Grass thrives best in soils rich in organic matter. In addition to lawn fertilizer the use of Vegetable matter is beneficial. Rotted manure applied in the spring, compost or a light layer of rich top soil applied at seeding time are all helpful in increasing water holding capacity as well as adding to fertility.

BLUE GRASS AND LIME

Blue Grass makes the ideal lawn turf and all that has been said in this article has been stated with the idea of establishing it as the permanent lawn grass and after once established keeping the fact in mind that it must be fed liberally every season. If Blue Grass is neglected it will not continue to thrive because it does not grow readily in North Eastern Ohio due to lack of fertility and lime deficiency in the soil. Blue Grass originally comes from Kentucky where the soil is fertile, sweet and well drained due to underlying Limestone formations.

It would be natural to assume that a good heavy application of Lime together with Commercial Fertilizer would put the soil in condition so that Blue Grass would grow readily. In sweetening the soil we make conditions much more favorable for the weeds and quite often the weeds get the better of the situation. Authorities on lawns believe that the better way is to let the soil be slightly acid and pay attention to fertility, drainage and organic matter because it has been found that Blue Grass will make a good turf on acid soil. Sulphate of Ammonia adds nitrogen and tends to keep soil acid for this reason it is a favored source of nitrogen for lawn fertilizer as well as weed control. However in this section of the state a light application of lime in most cases would do more good than harm. An application of 15 lbs. Hydrated lime to 1000 sq. feet would still leave most soils in this vicinity slightly acid.

STARTING A NEW LAWN

The preparation of the seed bed is of primary importance. Fertile top soil should be applied to a depth of 6" to 8" rolled and packed down so that there are no large lumps. The top two inches should be worked over a number of times with a hand rake so that moisture will be retained and seeds will come in contact with earth rather than small voids where they do not gather sufficient moisture to germinate.

In making a lawn where there has been a new building erected, all sticks, boards, paper bags and building paper should be kept from being buried up as they tend to shut out moisture. Any portion that has become packed down with trucking over should be loosened before top soil is applied.

The three steps outlined in rejuvenating an old lawn which are (1) Elimination of weeds, (2) Liberal Fertilization, (3) Seeding, are just as essential in the making of a new lawn as they are in fixing up an old one.

SHADE

The public pays a great deal of money each year purchasing seed which is supposed to thrive in shady places. It should be kept in mind that the conditions under a large tree are anything but ideal for grass to thrive. The light, moisture and plant food are all limited. Many trees could be trimmed up from the ground and also some of the branches thinned out permitting more light to enter. Frequent watering and fertilizing through the growing season will help to maintain a seeding. If the area underneath a tree is covered in the fall with straw or hay it serves to protect the grass plants from the continual dripping from the tree during the fall and spring months when we have frequent rain together with freezing and thawing.

Poa Trivalis and Red Top withstand shady conditions the best of our common grasses. Sow them thick and apply peat moss or top soil carrying a large percentage of organic matter.

Money spent on improving the conditions under which the seed is expected to grow is much preferred to purchasing so called "shady mixtures" in a fancy package which probably is very ordinary grass seed in a colored wrapper.

SANDY SOIL

An expensive but the most satisfactory method of combating sandy condition is to mix in a clay or loam soil in the top layer. This increases the water and plant food holding capacity and eliminates the drying out and bleaching process to such a degree that the common lawn grasses will thrive. Under very sandy conditions an application of 25% clay loam by volume mixed to a depth of nine inches will make it possible to establish and maintain a satisfactory turf.

A suggested mixture for sandy soil is as follows: 2 part Bent Grass, 1 part Red Top, 2 parts Fescue.

SEEDING

Divide seed into two portions. Sow one half north and south, the other half east and west. This eliminates bare spots, and insures even distribution. The rate of applying mixed seed is three to five lbs. per one thousand square feet. Sow when ground is honeycombed from frost in early spring. If seeding is done later than this loosen soil to depth of one half inch with hand rake.

ROLLING

Rolling should be done in early spring when soil is damp. Usually the time when rolling can be done effectively is limited to one or two days. The ground settles quickly and after it becomes compacted rolling does little good. Rolling when sod is too wet is detrimental.

FERTILIZING

Below is a schedule to apply a good lawn fertilizer having an analysis of 10-6-4 or similar analysis. 15-26 lbs. in March or April, 5-6 lbs. in June, 5-6 lbs. of Bone Meal in October.

In dry weather soak well once a week. Light watering promotes shallow root development which is not desired for a permanent lawn.

MOWING

In Spring and fall the cutter bar of the lawnmower should be raised up so that the grass does not get cut too short. The reason for this is that in spring the top of the grass plant must be let grow if we are to have good root development. In the fall the grass which is not cut helps to protect the roots thru cold weather. In summer the grass should be cut often enough so that the clippings can be left on without being noticeable. It will require two or three cuttings per week thru June to make a healthy turf look attractive. If for any reason the grass does become tall the clippings must be removed or severe burning will result often killing the roots completely. The reason for leaving the clippings on the lawn is that they add fertility to the soil and protect the roots from the hot sun and add organic matter.

WEEDS

Follow suggestions made under section headed "Rejuvenating Old Lawns". Crab Grass, ground ivy, chick weed and narrow leafed plantain are hard to combat. When found they usually are so thick that digging seems impossible. Sodium Chlorate broadcast over the infected area will turn all the weeds as well as the grass brown but it has been found that the grass will live thru and in a short time green up with practically all weeds eliminated. The treatment of Sodium Chlorate is about the only way to combat ground ivy and chick weed. Plantain and crab grass spread thru seeding. If lawn is kept clipped regularly the seed does not get a chance to mature and control can be effected. In all weed control remedies it usually takes more than one season to bring about results.

PESTS-EARTHWORMS

Two ounces of bichloride of mercury dissolved in fifty gallons of water and sprinkled to 1000 sq. ft. is a good remedy or mix two ounces of bichloride of mercury with two Cu. Ft. Sand and scatter over 100 Sq. Ft. Surface. Sprinkle thoroughly after either of the above applications are made. Bichloride of mercury is a poison and care should be exercised in keeping the fowls or birds from eating the dead worms.

ANTS

With the aid of an oil can squirt carbon bisulphide in to the ant holes. Cover opening with damp earth or blanket. If necessary make holes nine or ten inches deep where no opening can be found. Repeat treatment every week until ants disappear.

MOLES

Moles may be trapped with a special mole trap or poisoned with Calcium Cyanide placed in their runways at short intervals of 8-10 feet, all openings covered with moist earth. Care should be taken in using calcium cyanide as it is a poison.

GENERAL LIST OF GRASS SEEDS

Prices on all Grass Seeds are subject to fluctuations. We will be glad to quote you firm prices on request. Orders entrusted to us will be filled at the lowest price on the day received.

TIMOTHY - PHLEUM PRATENSE

It is the most desirable of all grasses for hay but should not be grazed as the tramping of cattle hoofs causes it to die. In this section Timothy is best suited to low, flat or alluvial soils where there is a fair amount of moisture but does not grow well in water sogged soil. Requires alone, 1 pk. per acre; if with Clover, 8 lbs. Timothy and 5 to 6 lbs. of Clover.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS - AGROSTIS ALBA

Particularly suited to low and wet situations and affording a splendid pasturage and fair crops of hay. Ripens at about the same time as Timothy and excellent to sow with this grass if pasturing of meadows is contemplated. It is also valuable to sow on alluvial land liable to wash and when once established and some care taken will last indefinitely.

FANCY (free of chaff) requires 8 to 10 lbs. alone or 3 to 4 lbs. in mixtures per acre.

UNHULLED (seed with hull on) - 1 bu. per acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS - POA PRATENSIS

A well-known pasture grass which grows well on any stiff or loamy soil in central or northern states. It is indigenous to sections of Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri and in these sections is the main grass for pasture or for stock grazing. There is no better or more nutritious pasturage.

It is also largely used for lawns and when once established, lasts indefinitely. It is slow starting, however, and for lawns should be mixed with other quick growing short grasses. For pastures, sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus. per acre; for lawns, 3 to 4 bus. per acre.

MEADOW FESCUE - FESTUCA ELATIOR

A most valuable grass for permanent pasture. It grows best on low, damp soil, but does not attain its full productive power till the second or third year. (Called Evergreen Grass in some sections.)

Requires one bu. per acre, if alone. In mixture, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bu.

AMERICAN GROWN RYE GRASS

Also known as Western Rye Grass. It is inclined to be an annual and is especially valuable for use in lawn mixtures; it is a quick growing grass and succeeds well on almost any type of soil.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS

(POA TRIVIALIS)

A splendid grass of spreading, thickly matting, stoloniferous rooted species; leaf blades narrow, flat and dark green in color. Forms a fine turf where few other grasses can exist and especially adapted for shady places and under trees. For pastures, sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus. per acre; for lawns, 4 to 5 bus. per acre. (14 lbs. per bu.)

RED OR CHEWING FESCUE

(FESTUCA RUBRA)

A creeping-rooted species, forming a close and lasting turf and especially adapted for dry, sandy soils. It resists extreme drought and thrives on poor soils; also valuable for shady places in lawns as well as for golf-courses and particularly on putting greens. 40 lbs. to the acre. On putting greens sow 8 lbs. to 1000 square feet. (24 lbs. per bushel)

SHEEPS FESCUE - FESTUCA OVINA

An extremely valuable pasture grass for high, dry situations or rocky or gravelly soils. Affords excellent grazing and withstands adverse conditions when many other varieties burn out. Foliage of fine texture and it has a tendency to grow in tufts so close grazing is desirable. Especially valuable for mixture.

Requires alone $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus. per acre. In mixture $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu.

ASTORIA BENT - AGROSTIS TENUIS

SAME VARIETY AS RHODE ISLAND AND COLONIAL BENT.

An excellent all around bent for lawns, greens, parks and playing fields; grows on wide range of soils; spreads mainly by underground root stalks or rhizomes, making a deep reinforced sod. It seldom produces many stolons or surface runners, thus lessening the amount of top-dressing and watering. From 60 to 100 lbs. of seed should be used per acre.

MIXED GERMAN BENT

As the name implies it is composed of a mixture of different varieties of bents. It is a general purpose grass for greens, lawns and fairways.

SEASIDE OR COOS COUNTY BENT GRASS

(AGROSTIS MARITIMA)

A superlative bent for putting greens and lawns, ranked high by U.S. Golf Assoc. for putting surface, producing a luxuriant matted growth. It is one of the most vigorous stoloniferous creepers although this characteristic does not usually show up till the second year, after which it makes a fine turf of uniform color and texture. Sow about five pounds to 1,000 square feet.

DUTCH WHITE CLOVER

A very hardy creeping perennial adapted to most soils. Used for lawns as it forms a dense sward. Sow, if **alone**, 8 lbs. per acre; with grasses 4 lbs. per acre. Per bu. (60 lbs.)

SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR

**GOLF COURSES, AIRPORTS AND LANDING FIELDS,
POLO GROUNDS, ATHLETIC FIELDS, LAWNS,
PASTURE AND MEADOWS**

We put up special mixtures for all purposes and will be very glad to estimate on any special mixture that may be required.

We offer mixtures which can be relied on to be the very highest quality and prices are very reasonable. See page 1 for descriptions.

Constant experimenting has shown that a heavy stand and prolonged growth can be obtained only by sowing a mixture of several kinds of grass seeds. In our special mixtures we use varieties best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses that succeed each other in growth, thus furnishing good grazing from early spring until late fall.

"CLEVELAND PARKS" LAWN SEED

An unrivaled mixture of the purest and cleanest seed. It contains only the highest grade of grasses suitable for the purpose of making a beautiful, durable, lasting lawn. "Cleveland Parks" Lawn Grass Seed germinates quickly, roots deeply; this enables it to readily withstand the intense heat of summer and the cold in Winter, showing a beautiful, rich

green during the greater part of the year. If contains no annual grasses for a quick show, to the detriment of a permanent lawn, but has only those which are lasting and hardy. When a lawn is once established from our seed it lasts for years. From six to eight weeks' time is all that is required to form a close, thick turf of rich, velvety green. For a perfect and enduring lawn of closely interwoven, firm, elastic turf, which will flourish under varied conditions of soil and climate and show a luxuriant, rich green growth throughout the year.

SHADY SPOT LAWN GRASS SEED

Usually it is difficult to obtain a satisfactory growth of grass under trees and in shady places. For sowing in such places we recommend the use of this special mixture. It will quickly produce an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass.

"CHOICE MIXED" LAWN SEED

This mixture is prepared, as far as price will permit, on the same lines as our "Cleveland Parks." It is designed chiefly to meet a demand for a mixture somewhat lower in price for sowing various large areas and the less important places about the home, but is entirely adequate for all purposes. It comprises nearly all the varieties which form our "Cleveland Parks", though necessarily in slightly different proportions. Simply stated, "Choice Mixed" Lawn Seed is a good mixture.

"GREENLAWN" LAWN SEED.

While this is our cheapest mixture we have not failed to keep the quality in line with our better mixtures. The same high quality seeds go into this mixture the same as our others, only in different proportions. This mixture was made up by us after our trade demanded a cheaper grade of seed to meet competition.

I N D E X

	Page
Asparagus.	2
Beans, Dwarf	2-6
" Pole	6-7
" Lima	7-8
Beet.	8
" Swiss Chard	9
" Mangle Wurzel	9
" Sugar	9
Broccoli	9
Brussels Sprouts	10
Cabbage.	10-12
Carrot.	13-14
Cauliflower.	14
Celery	14-15
Celeriac	15
Chichory	15
Collards	15
Corn, Sweet.	15-19
" Pop.	19
Cucumber	19-21
Dandelion	21
Dill.	21
Egg Plant.	21
Endive	22
Kale or Borecole	22
Kohl Rabi.	23
Leek	23
Lettuce.	23-25
Melon, Musk & Canteloupe	25-27
Water.	27-28
Mustard	28
Okra or Gumbo.	28
Onion.	29-30
Onion Sets	30
Parsley.	30
Parsnip.	30
Peas, Smooth Seeded Varieties.	30-31
" Wrinkled " "	31-34
Pepper	34-36
Pumpkin.	36-37
Radish	37-38
Salsify.	39
Spinach.	39
Squash	40-41
Sunflower.	41
Tobacco.	41-42
Tomato.	42-44
Turnip	44
Rutabaga	45
Nasturtium & Sweet Peas.	45
How to make a lawn	45-48
Field Seed.	49-50
Lawn Seed	50-51

VEGETABLE PLANTING CHART

VARIETY	SEED REQUIRED FOR 50 FT. OF ROW	SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE	SEED REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NO. OF PLANTS	DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS INCHES	DISTANCE APART IN ROWS INCHES	DEPTH OF PLANTING INCHES
Artichoke	1/4 oz.	6 to 8 oz.	1 oz.to 500	40 to 48	18 to 24	1
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1 oz.to 700	14 to 24	3 to 6	1
Beans, Bush	1 lb.	50 to 60 lbs.		24 to 32	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2
Beans, Pole	1/2 lbs	30 to 35 lbs.		40 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2
Beet.	1/2 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.		14 to 24	1 to 3	1/2 to 1
Beet, Mangel.	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 30	2 to 6	1/2 to 1
Broccoli.	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz.to 5000	20 to 36	16 to 22	1/2 to 1
Brussels Sprouts	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz.to 5000	20 to 36	16 to 22	1/2 to 3/4
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz.to 5000	24 to 36	14 to 24	1/2
Cardoon	1/2 oz.	5 oz.		20 to 32	20 to 30	1/2 to 1
Carrot	1/4 oz.	3 lbs.		16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	5 oz.	1 oz.to 4500	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2
Celery	1/8 oz.	5 oz.	1 oz.to 8000	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/2
Chicory	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	2 to 3	1/2 to 1
Collards.	1/4 oz.	5 oz.	1 oz.to 4000	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.		34 to 40	6 to 8	1
Corn, Sweet	6 oz.	10 to 14 lbs.		34 to 42	5 to 6	1
Corn Salad.	2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.		14 to 18	3 to 4	3/4
Cress.	1 oz.	10 lbs.		12 to 18	2 to 4	1/2
Cucumber.	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		48 to 60	36 to 48	1/2 to 3/4
Dandelion	1/2 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.		18 to 22	6 to 10	1/2
Dill.	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	4 to 6	1/2
Egg Plant		6 to 8 oz.	1 oz.to 2000	24 to 30	18 to 24	1/2
Endive	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	8 to 12	3/4
Fennel	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		24 to 32	5 to 6	3/4
Kale.	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		24 to 32	18 to 22	1/2
Kohl Rabi	1/4 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2
Leek	1/4 oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	2 to 3	3/4
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		12 to 18	4 to 8	3/4
Melon, Musk	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		70 to 80	48 to 60	3/4
Melon, Water.	1 oz.	4 lbs.		90 to 100	72	3/4
Mustard	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2
Okra.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		24 to 40	18 to 24	1 to 2
Onion	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4
Ohion (for sets)		50 to 80 lbs.		12 to 14	Not thinned	3/4
Parsnip	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4
Parsley	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		12 to 20	4 to 6	3/4
Peas.	3/4 lb.	100 to 180 lbs.		24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Pepper.	1/8 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	1 oz.to 1000	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2
Pumpkin	2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		95 to 110	60 to 80	3/4
Radish	1/2 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		12 to 18	1 to 2	3/4
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.		24 to 42	20 to 24	3/4
Ruta Baga	1/2 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	4 to 7	3/4
Sage.	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		20 to 24	6 to 10	1/2
Salsify	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.		20 to 24	2 to 3	3/4
Sorrel.	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		12 to 22	2 to 3	1/2
Spinach	1 oz.	10 to 14 lbs.		14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4
Squash, Bush.	1 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.		42 to 48	42 to 48	3/4
Squash, Vining.	2 oz.	3 lbs.		70 to 90	60 to 90	3/4
Sunflower	2 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.		50 to 70	10 to 12	1
Tomato.		2 to 4 oz.	1 oz.to 2000	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2
Tobacco		2 oz.	1 oz.to 4500	36 to 48	24 to 36	1/2
Turnip.	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.		12 to 20	2 to 4	1/2

